Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 52 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
28th February	Karmala	..	8983
6th March ..	Nayanza†	..	6695
13th ,, ..	Khyber	..	8046
19th ,, ..	Bremeu	..	11540 extra
20th ,, ..	Devanha	..	8902
27th ,, ..	Morea*	..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir	..	8841

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
13th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers		
1st March ..	Linga	..	Karachi via Kath Ports
2nd ,, ..	T rilla	..	Bus eh direct
4th ,, ..	Chakla	..	Karachi direct
11th ,, ..	Taroba	..	East South Africa; Noon

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Magano Maru	M Tommits	8810	15th Feb	26th Feb.
Kimi Maru	M Murakami	8 93	29th Feb	3rd Mar
*Yetorofu Maru	Y Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	J Hideshima	4021	28th Feb	12th Mar
Kitsu Maru	..	8185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	I Imai zumi	28th ,,	10th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Arai ..	28th ,,	10th Mar	,,
Shingo Maru.		28th Mar	2 rd ,,	,,
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25 h M..	5th Apl.	,,

t apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Road,

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalanath".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit fer the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	13,55,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,50,500	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lahore City	Amballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed on the basis of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies. For other terms and particulars of business apply to—

HEAD OFFICE.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Torisbizucho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	65,90,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of sex or age. Rates of subscription are very [illegible] per cent. Surrender Value [illegible] the wife predeceased. Twelve months' [illegible] occupation is lost.

[illegible] to canvass [illegible]
apply for [illegible]

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 20[illegible],
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jasunadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bhimjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

[illegible] OFFICE: 4, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

[illegible] purely Indian Company with the [illegible] Rupees Two Lakhs, [illegible] deposit with the Controller-General [illegible] security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

[illegible] as one of the soundest Insurance [illegible] on the East side of India.

[illegible] forms of Assurance [illegible] on

RAE & Co., P. [illegible]
Managing Agents.

and

DHURANDHAR [illegible]
Chief Agents.
Bombay Branch,
72, [illegible] Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Estd. 1891

Head Office: [illegible] gop, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. [illegible] Chowringhee [illegible] CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies [illegible] to Become a Chartered Accountant [illegible] Indispensable to Agency Students [illegible] Members desirous to [illegible] Pro-

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Mark e [illegible] of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

[illegible] AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER TO MAKE CHARCOAL AND TO TAKE ALL FOREST PRODUCTS AT UMBERCUI AND BONTA PARAGNA NAGAR AVALI OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NEAR DAMAN

Suit No. 3568 of 1919.

GANGADHUR MAHADEV KARANDIKAR ..... **Plaintiff**

vs.

MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD. **Defendant.**

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court, dated 26th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay in pursuance to the said order the following property THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

I. The right to cut Timber, to make charcoal, and to take all other forest products in and from the forests at Umbercui and Bonta of Paragna Nagar Avali of the Portuguese Government near Daman.

These two forests were sold by Public Auction under certain terms and conditions of which are specified in the conditions of sale on the 30th day of August, 1918, and were purchased by the parties to this suit for Rs. 3,78,000 plus two per cent. Government expenses, which sum and expenses have already been paid to the Portuguese Government.

It is believed that the forests contain about 25 per cent. of teak trees, 25 per cent. of Timber other than teak and 50 per cent. of firewood. The trees are grouped in 44 coupes, viz., 28 coupes in Umbercie and 15 coupes in Bonta. These coupes vary in size as will be seen from the maps of the forests which are open for inspection in the Receiver's Office. Out of these 44 coupes trees comprised in two coupes of Bonta and in two coupes in Umbercui have partly been cut and two coupes of Umbercui have already been sold by the parties, thus leaving 38 coupes wholly uncut. The total amount of timber actually cut from the two coupes at Bonta and two at Umercui since the date of the contract is worth about rupees one lakh out of which timber worth about rupees forty thousand is still in the hands of the parties and will be included in the property sold. The forests are to be cleared on or before the 15th day of June, 1925, and all trees can be cut except mowra trees and those trees marked with black band as reserved.

II.—Depot at Bapi: In this Depot there are following articles.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of about Rs. 15,000.

This liable to be increased or decreased before the date of the sale according to the quantities which may be sold and brought from the forests.

(b) Two motor lorries of Ford make quite new and not used.
(c) One riding horse (white) with saddle.
(d) One pair of mare (white) with harness.
(e) One red Tonga horse.
(f) One Surti Tonga and one country Tonga.
(g) One cart and a pair of bullocks.
(h) One horse working in the forests.
(i) six chairs.
(j) One bench.
(k) Utensils as per list which will be produced at the sale worth about Rs. 300.

III.—Depot at Sanjan.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of Rs. 3,000 (See note as regards the Timber at the Vapi Depot).

IV.—Articles at Santa such as chairs, benches, tongas, etc., a list of these will produced at the sale.

These articles are worth about Rs. 2.000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Kher Solicitors for the Plaintiff at 65, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at K. Shed Princes Dock, near the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's godown on account of the underwriters.

EX. S. S. "KAVERI."

47 Full pressed bales Botad Cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

SALE BY AUCTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE FURNITURE IVORY CARVING RARE SATSUMA BRASS AND BRONZE WARE AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A large and varied assortment of Satsuma, Vases, Incense Burners, Jars, Bowls Plates, A collection of Cloisonne vases, large flower, bowls Koros and wall-plates, all enamelled in beautiful colours, a fine collection of Carved Ivory Figures, Animal and other subjects, a large assortment of Bronze and Fine Art Metal Vases, Koros, Figures, Carved Wooden articles, Damascene and Antimony-ware.

Also articles of Chinese and Japanese furniture of elegant designs including carved arm and without arm chairs, tables, one artistically designed writing table with gold lacquered panels and a set of very valuable four chairs and a table carved lacquered and inlaid.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND PHOTO FRAME AND A PAIR OF BRACELETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following property of a Mahomedan gentleman:

1 very valuable photo frame set with diamonds about 50 carats (this can be broken up and diamonds may be used in making various other articles.).

1 pair diamond bracelets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists. Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE NARAYAN DABHOLKAR ROAD MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th March at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Farrera and Dewan Attorneys for Sheth Vadilal Purushotamdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sir Vasanji Tricamji, Kt., under power of sale obtained in an Indenture dated 15th April 1918, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Narayan Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill on the Island of Bombay without the fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8272 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old No. 30 and 30 New Nos. 16361—16366 old survey Nos. 26—26—26 and new survey Nos. 7218, 7219 and bounded on the east by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji on the West by the seashore on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vassanji and on the South partly by the Narayan Dabholker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormasji Navroji cooper and now belonging to Meheralli Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3343 (1) and 3343, (2), 3344, and street No. 1 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagee.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had on application to the said Messrs. Daphtary Farrera and Dewan at their offices at Medows Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES TESETITE SHIRTINGS AND 25 BALES KHAKI DRILES ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On TUESDAY, the 9th March at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the Old Army clothing Factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board:—

5 Bales White Shirtings about 5,000 yds.
5 Bales Khaki Drills about 5,000 yds.
20 Bales Khaki Drills about 20,000 yds.

The above goods can be seen at the Old Army Clothing Factory premises at Colaba.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.
1 gold chronometer watch by Charpie.
1 gold wrist watch.
Electric fans and leather trunks.

By order of the office concerned:—

20 cases cream chocolates each containing 12 tins of 5 lbs.
About 25 doz. best German-make razors.
1 case Claxon horn.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor:—

20 cases American assorted chocolates, viz:—
5 cases—Maillard's Eagle chocolates (cakes) each case contg. 100 lbs. of ½ lb. tins.
5 cases tin lined Maillard's Eagle chocolates (cakes) each case containing 100 lbs. of ½ lb. tins.
3 cases Federal assorted chocolates each case containing 150 lbs. of 5 lbs. tins.
2 cases tin lined Victor assorted chocolates, each case containing 150 lbs. of 5 lbs. tins.
1 case Victor assorted chocolates containing 150 lbs. of 1 lb. tins.

By order of Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

(1) Re:—Rowji Nanchand, Insolvent:—
1 bale old cotton.
(2) Re:—Cursondas Pitamberdas and others, trated as A. B. Cursondas & Co. insolvents:—

Godrej's safe, typewriters, office tables, chairs, benches, cupboards, easy chair, desks, chest of drawers, wall clocks, code books, electric fans, stationery, samples of cotton glassware and piece-goods and patent medicines by French Dr. Fraysse, such as Thyrodose, Neurodose, Splenodose, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

8 bales khaki shirting flannel each contoining 15 pieces of 70/11 yards by 28 in.
1 bale zikzak slightly damaged by water.

By order of Mr. Afraim Ezekiel and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Yoosoof Haskel Busri:—

300 doz. Fez Caps (French-make).

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
1 motor cycle.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Forbes Press (late Jeevanjee Press), at Gorundeo, by order of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., the following goods:—

600 bales Waste such as Reelers Waste, Gin Dropping, Top Clearer, Spinning Waste, Sweepings, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1920, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removals of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos. 1270, 1271, 1263, 1246, 1257, 1253, 1262, 1217, 1219, Case Nos. 282, 283, 284, 305, 308, 310, 311A, 341, 342, Matunga, Bhandarwada.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, comprising superior quality whipcords, cashmeres, cover coatings, reversibles, serges, etc., etc., in lots suitable to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers in woollen piece-goods.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AND GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ERECTING SANITARIUMS OR BOARDING SCHOOLS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Land and Landed Property, known as "Mody Bag", near Shelarwadi Station, in the Village of Kivle, Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona. Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the abovementioned immoveable property:

The properties are on view.

Private offers will be received before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and copies of plan of the property, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

Matinee On Saturday at 5 p. m.

LAST WEEK.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

"The Quaints"

Direct from their Extraordinary successful London Season.

AS PLAYED BY THEM BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN, AND FOR OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES AT THE FOLLOWING:

LONDON THEATRES
WYNDHAM'S, STRAND, GARRICK, VAUDEVILLE, COLISEUM, CRITERION ALHAMBRA AND EMPIRE.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Splendid New Picture Bill.

MON, TUES, WED, THURS & FRI AT 6-30

The six Reel Photo play

"Once to every Man."

An extraordinary Photo Dramatic version of Larry Evans' Novel.

What is it that comes Once to Every Man? It's the big chance. The chance to conquer or to fall. It comes once to every man and seldom comes twice. See how Denny Bolton, the mistreated, spurned son of a drunkard, grasped his big chance.

EXCELLENT ACTING!
STIRRING PLOT!!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!!!

A Delightful Entertainment!!!!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"ONE WEEK"

A Story of a Wager.

The Stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was

ONE WEEK

The Story is very spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art.

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE

BALLET AT THE EMPIRE

Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell
Under the distinguished patronage of

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd

in aid of the

Children's Welfare Organization

Tuesday March 2nd 5-30 p.m.
Wednesday " 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday " 4th 9-30 p.m.

Tickets—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 each.

Plan and particulars at office of Messrs. Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"A Satanic Rhapsody"
"A Satanic Rhapsody"

Featuring the Celebrated Italian Actress

Lydia Borelli

The story of an old woman who makes a bargain with Satan to regain her youth, and is finally claimed as his victim.

"Flying with the Marines"
"Flying with the Marines"

Unique Aviation Pictures taken by special permission of the U. S. A. Navy Department.

Also

"Bobbey the Flunkey"

and

Pathe's Gazette

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

'The Light Unseen'
'The Light Unseen'

A Charming Story of Love in Darkness which features the famous Cinema Star—

MARION LEONARD

A Tale of Love's Great Sacrifice.

GRIPPING AND PATHETIC.

Is there any sacrifice too great for love to make?

THIS FILM SAYS "NO"

The man was blind. The girl saw through eyes of love. She sacrificed her life's happiness that he might see.

"THE LIGHT UNSEEN."

One of the most absorbing film novels that has ever been produced.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Maurice E. Bandman

By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD PRESENTS

Jack Waller's

POPULAR ATTRACTION.



On their Minds

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

for a

Positive Farewell Season
Positive Farewell Season

Presenting a complete change of programme from opening chorus to finale.

An entirely New Repertoire featuring

"THE WHIP," "JAZZLAND,"
'THE OLD AND THE NEW,"
"THE PUSSY FOOTCAGE,"
'THE LOOK WHO'S HERE QUINTETTE,
"COHEN'S EMPORIUM,"
THE IDEAL TRIO," &c., &c.

New Scenery and New Costumes.

Change of Programme Every Alternate Night.

Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for To-night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

LOST
LOST
LOST

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

The Cruel Stepmother

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

SIXTH WEEK

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Prize Shows on Thursday and Friday at 3-30 and 5 p.m.

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

FOR

An hour and a half's real entertainment

YOU HAVE GOT TO GO TO THE POPULAR PICTURE RENDZEVOUS

Cinema Majestic

THIS WEEK

INTEMPERANCE

Is stronger than any sermon delivered from any Pulpit.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY—at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Next Week

A great Indian Mythological story

Jalandhara-Vrinda

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1¼ x 1¼ x 3/16 ...	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8..	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16 ..	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16 ..	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8 ..	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

"INCARNATIONS NOT 10 NOR 24"

This is an English Book.

You can get it even post free.

Write a card to-day to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs. Crawford Market, BOMBAY

FREE!

GOVT. REGD. No. 253.

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN HAIR OIL JOBAN
BOMBAY 3

Strength Giver! Tonic!!
Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on:—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere.

The Gulshan Joban Co.,

Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

THE ACME MFG. Co.



Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip rings Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give **SATISFACTION to the USERS** Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington [illegible] BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Dauman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and V. J. DAVAR.

STORM.—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car. Rs. 2,500: 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirous to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8681

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED an ASSISTANT, chiefly for mounting and reception room work. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 8989

WANTED—A SOLDIER CLERK TYPEIST with pay Rs. 35 p.m. and also free clothing and rations. Apply to the OFFICER, Commanding Depot, 1-123rd Outram's Rifles Mhow, with testimonial and speed.

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9015

WANTED—PERSONS, capable of translating English into Gujerati. Apply Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 9012

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST. See personally between 3 and 5 p.m. The BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILL CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, Old Wallace Office, Building. 8985

WANTED—EDITOR experienced and who can write on commerce, etc., for a weekly Hindi Journal, newly to be published in Bombay. State terms to Box No. 146, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9029

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, educated up to 16th Standard English to act as outdoor Supervisors, for a Manganese Mine in Panch Mahals. A Starting salary Rs. 25 plus Rs. 2 Grain allowance with free quarters, fuel and water. Apply in own handwriting the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ld., Panch Mahals. 9070

WANTED—An experienced LEDGER CLERK by a well-known European Firm. Only experienced men need apply. Good prospects for a good man willing to join from March 1st. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9017

WANTED—Four certified CHAFFEURS (mechanical preferred) in mofussil. Apply stating least pay expected to A. P SARAIYA, Manek Building, Girgam Back Road, Bombay, or to P. J. Vakil, Gogha, (Kathiawar). 8997

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent SHORT HAND TYPIST, preferably with experience of engineering terms. Please apply with full particulars and testimonials to the MANAGER, Tata Power Company, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8984

WANTED—An energetic EURASIAN GENTLEMAN as MANAGER of a Motor Conveyance Co. in Mofussil. Pay Rs. 80—100 p.m. Please apply to A. P. SARAIYA, Manek Building, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, or to P. J. Vakil, Gogha. (Kathiawar). 8996

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, Guzerati speaking TEACHER for a family at VERSOVA for giving tuition to young boys—Whole time—Best terms. Apply personally with testimonials to Mr. RANCHHORDAS TRIKANJI, "Shantinivas" bungalow, Versova, via Andheri. 8990

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of English, willing to travel on Bombay Traffic District of Railway. Pay Rs. 45 plus Rs. 20 allowances. Travelling allowance annas 8 per night, if away from Headquarters after midnight. Apply with certificates to DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPDTT. G. I. P. Ry., 249, Hornby Road, above Allahabad Bank. 9035

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of accounts on 60, with Prospects, Apply The Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., Bombay. 9054

WANTED.—An energetic young TYPIST with good knowledge of English for a commercial House. Apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to Box No. 156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9077

WANTED AT ONCE.—SMART LADY ASSISTANT for Blouse and Fancy Sections, also DESPATCH CLERK for Drapery Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 9068

WANTED JUNIOR CLERKS, (Pay Rs. 30) and SENIOR CLERK (pay Rs. 60). One year's contract. Call 3 p.m. at BUSINESS AGENCY, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 9069

WANTED by a Mercantile Firm, CLERKS with some knowledge of Accounts and Typewriting. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8963

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for a firm of Cotton Exporters and Importers of Piece-goods, one with good speed would be preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9056

FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMEN and Surveyors WANTED for Bombay Engineering Office, used to Iron and Steel Work also Building and Survey Plants. State age, experience and salary required. Apply Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9067

WANTED.

WANTED PARTNER for room by Hindu Bachelor in Girgaum, Rent Rs. 15. Apply Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9052

WANTED—A CAPITALIST who can invest Rs. 10,000 for doing Import and Export business. Please apply to Box No 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9073

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—B. S. A. Knight Engine moto car up-top condition owner leaving. Appl Box No 147, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREJ, opposite Charni Road, Station. 8678

FOR SALE.—Excellent apportunity.—One Complete WORKSHOP, consisiting Lathes Drilling Machine, Shaping machine Electric Motor. Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8832

OPENING CHANCE—Fine leather SHOES offered for Rs. 6 only in advance. Postage free for one month. Apply SHREEPAL BROTHERS, 59, Latonche Road, Lucknow. 8999

FOR SALE A BUNGALOW and a valuable vacant PLOT OF LAND at Cumballa Road, opp. Treacher & Co. Apply PATEL, "Rupa Villa." 9063

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & Co., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE—A full size BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, in excellent condition, with all necessary accessories. Can be seen at "The Parsee Authentics Club," opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw. For full particulars apply SECRETARY. 9027

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

LARGE IRON BUILT GODOWNS, size 260 ft. by 65 feet, suitable for factory or any large concern. Apply to L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 9077

TO BE LET.—From 1st April, 1920 for high-class Hindu Families, "ZARINA COTTAGE" (Eight Blocks) at Khetwady third Lane Sandhurs Road two blocks each Rs. 225; two blocks each Rs. 250; two blocks each Rs. 275; and two blocks each Rs. 300. All fitted with electric lights. Apply Mr. MASANALY M. GANGRIWAL within. 8900

TO BE LET—Mount Abu—To let for the season beginning from the 1st of March to 30th June inst. on the beautiful charming Hill Station; nice convenient and furnished bungalows, houses and flats, situated on the Main Road just at the entrance of the civil station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 1,000 for the season. Apply to the MANAGER c/o Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road. 8776

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LD., BOMBAY

IN STOCK.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BOLTS AND NUTS, rivets screws and nails, sanitary fittings, wire netting, flooring tiles, Distemper, paints, &c. 9059

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 536 bearing ledger folio No. 3/346, transfer No. 2452 in respect of 10 shares of The Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, issued to me has been MISLAID. Any person having any claim should communicate the same to the Company otherwise the Company will issue a duplicate allotment letter.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1920.

(Sd.) BEN LALITA,
Daughter of Patel Bhogilal Jamnadas.
9062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 8th March 1920, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle and Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy retire from office as members of the Standing Committee on 1st April, 1920; (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.

2. Letter from Mahant Sevadasji, Kabirwadi, Grant Road—Requesting that one-fourth of th reclaimed Gilder Tank site should be given to him for the maintenance of the temple and that three-fourths of the site should be utilized as a public garden.

3. Letter from Mr. J. N. Mukerji, Bar-at-Law—Complaining of the inconvenience caused to the travelling public owing to the present arrangement for the sale of Intermediate and Third Class tickets at the Victoria Terminus being unsatisfactory.

4. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Suggesting that Government may be approached to have a police station located at Mahim at the junction of Lady Jamsetji and Lady Hardinge Roads or on the vacant land near the entrance of the Sassoon Reformatory.

5. Letter from Mr. Abdulkader Haji Abdula Sobani—Regarding the nuisance caused by bhattis on the ground floor of his premises No. 74—78 at Musjid Bunder Road.

6. Letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye—Intimating that he would be glad to open a branch of the free opthalmic hospital run by him and others, at the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street if the Corporation would allow them the use of the Institute and the staff.

7. Letter from Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Parel Village.

8. Letter from Mr. P. R. Naik and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Hanuman Building, Chawl No. 4, Lamington Road.

9. Letter from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. D. L. Vaidya, owner of premises Nos. 4831 and 5850, Mount Road, Mazagon—Regarding a building proposed to be constructed by their client's neighbour.

10. Letter from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors—Regarding the lease of a property at Sewri Road for a municipal primary school.

11. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay—Forwarding copy of a representation addressed to Government in regard to different Bombay Improvement Trust's Schemes.

12. Letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Mr. Abraham S. Erulkar—Requesting that th scheme of opening a new Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital may be expedited.

13. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Society for the protection of children in Western India—Conveying the thanks of the Society to the Corporation for their contribution towards the funds of the Society.

14. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Regarding the licensing of coolies in Bombay.

15. Letter from Mr. G. R. Deodhar—Regarding the drainage work of his house at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

16. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter Intimating that the term of office of the Hon. Mr Chunilal V. Mehta, as a member of the Board of Trustees expires on the 1st of April 1920; (b) Election of a Trustee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

17—22. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14,696 to write off the depreciation charges in respect of certain plant and machinery and sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, Budget transfer for the same purpose.

24. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a water main in Dam mer Lane.

25. Recommending sanction to the schedule of Foremen of the Fire Brigade Department being varied as proposed by the Commissioner

26. Recommending sanction to a conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem in lieu of motor allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem bein paid to Mr. Alick Dunn, Senior Assistan Engineer, Architectural Branch, until he buys a motor car.

27. Recommending sanction to an advan of Rs. 4,800 being made to Mr. Alick Dunn Senior Assistant Engineer, Architectur Branch, for the purchase of a motor car for use in connection with his official duties.

28. Forwarding a letter from the schools Committee regarding the appointment of *locum tenens* during the absence on leave Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary, Schools Committee.

29. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,74,345 to meet the cost of the work of widening th Tansa embankment and culverts between Pogaon and Pokran

30. Recommending an advance of Rs. 23,000 for purchasing a Petrol Motor Fire Engine.

31. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,000 for purchasing granulator rolls required for Stone Breakers.

32. Approving, subject to the Corporation' sanction, of the contract entered into with th "Times of India" Press for the Municipal printing work being varied so as to admit of an extra charge being given to the Press in connection with the printing of the Municipal Servants' List.

33—38. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

39. Recommending sanction to the Commissioner's proposal for extending to Municipal employees in receipt of War allowance the concessions recently sanctioned by Government to their subordinates in respect of the allowance.

40. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,000 to supplement the Budget grant for the acquisition of Mr. N. R. Wadia's land at De Lisle Road near the Arthur Road Hospital.

41. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,063 to

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.)

meet the cost of diverting a water main at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada.

42. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.

43. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the collapse of a portion of a building at Cheera Bazar, Mr. Siraj B. Haveliwala be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report

44. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding the enhanced rent charged in respect of hire of Municipal water meters, the President, Kurla Municipality, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

45. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Shivram Laxuman Nagwekar and others, and a letter from Mr. Lawrence Gill and others, objecting to the acquisition of their properties for the proposed extension of the Hindu Cemetery No. 74 at Worli, and the Commissioner's report thereon, be referred to the Roads Committee.

46. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the alleged nuisance caused by the hammering of iron sheets in the iron safe shops in the vicinity of Gloria Church, Byculla, the Reverend. L. C. Pera, Vicar of the Church, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

47. Recommending that a petition from Mr. Sorabji Rustamji Gandhi, 1st Engineer, Colaba Compressor Station, complaining of supersessions in his department, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

48—54. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

55. Recommending sanctioning to the conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 attached to the post of Storekeeper being raised to Rs. 75 per mensem provided a house and carriage is actually maintained.

56. Recommending an advance of Rs. 18,778 to supplement the provision made in the Loan Works Budget for the work of constructing a storm water drain in Kalachowki Road and Parel Road.

57. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,000 to supplement the Health Department grant for Maternity Relief, diets, etc.

58. Recommending an advance of Rs. 30,000 to supplement the grant for stores for the Municipal Workshops.

59. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding certain privies proposed to be constructed at the goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at New Foras Road, Messrs. Dubash and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of the owners of the Cama and Khurshed Buildings at New Foras Road, and Mr. Bapuji Jamshedji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

60. Recommending that in reply to his letters, regarding insufficient supply of water at Rungwalla Building, Princess Street, Mr. A. T. Haveliwala be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

61. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at the Gnyana Sagar Bhuvan Printing Press building opposite the Matunga Road Railway Station of the B. B. and C. I Railway, Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Mistry be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

62. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water, etc., in Boria Building at the junction of Sadashiv Street and Kandewadi Street, Girgaum, Mr. Jagannath Tukaram and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

63. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's sanction, proposals for the regarding and strengthening of the subordinate staff of the Engineers' Departments and the regarding of clerks in municipal service.

64—70. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders certain budget transfers.

71. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at a chawl in Patel Wadi at the junction of Parel Back Road and Parel Tank Road, the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

72. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Mistry Building, A Block, Balaram Street, Mr. Nadir Ardeshir be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

Letters from the Commissoner—

73. Intimating that Mr. H. B. Clayton I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner on the 25th February 1920.

74. Requesting that five members may be elected for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga. (b) Notice of metion from Mr. Byramjee, R. B. Jeejeebhoy seconded by Dr. Dinshaw Bamanji Pestanji Master—For reappointing Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrai Dabholkar, O. B. E., the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O. B. E., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, and Dr. S. S. Batliwala to be Members of the Board.

75. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1919.

76. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the city.

77. Forwardig a return of unwholesome foodtuff destroyed by the Market Department.

78. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

79. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

80. Requesting sanction to the creation of a temporary post of Deputy Hydraulic Engineer and to the appointment of Mr. W. A. Niven, Assistant Engineer, to the post on a salary of Rs. 950 per mensem.

81. Forwarding a statement of accounts in respect of loans raised from time to time.

82. Reporting on the proposed removal of the old saluting battery at Apollo Bunder.

83. Recommending approval to the terms and conditions offered by Government for handing over to the Municipality certain areas required for the Municipal scheme regarding the development of Mahim.

84. Submitting a report on a letter from the

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.)

President and the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association regarding the Horse and Bullock Stable Bye-laws.

85—87. Requesting sanction to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's proposals for (85) laying a loop line from Null Bazar along Erskine Road to Parel Road (86) extending the tramway lines over the Frere Bridge up to the Petit Statue near the reclaimed Gowalia Tank and (87) extending the tramway system from the present terminus in Frere Road near Wadi Bunder along Reay Road to a point just south of the Victoria Road Overbridge.

88. Requesting sanction to certain officers of the Municipality being made amenable to the special rules for the grant of furlough leave.

89. Requesting sanction to the revised plans and estimates for the construction of a sewer from the corner of Grant Road to the junction of Hornby Road and Paltan Road.

90. Requesting sanction to certain portions of Municipal land acquired in connection with the widening of Sonapur Lane being disposed of.

91. Requesting sanction to the Municipality undertaking to carry out the remaining portion of the work of constructing a new private street at Nepean Sea Road.

92. Recommending acceptance of a proposal made by Government regarding the appointment among public bodies of the cost of the appointment of a full time Land Acquisition Officer and of his establishments.

Government Letters—

93. Intimating that Government have approved of the nomination of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L. M. and S., to represent the Corporation on the Committee proposed to be summoned at Calcutta regarding Yellow Fever.

94. Requesting that Government may be informed of the reasons which have induced the Corporation to put forward the proposal for the amendment of Section 77 of the Municipal Act with a view to vesting in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Secretary.

95. Intimating that Government have reappointed Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay with effect from the date on which he rejoins the appointment.

96. Appointing Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem during the absence on leave of Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S.

97. Confirming the appointment of Mr. W. A. Niven to continue to act as Hydraulic Engineer upto the date on which Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith resumes his duty.

98. Letter from Mr. Hugh G. Cocke—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

99. Letter from Mr. N. M. Joshi—Applying for an extension of the leave of absence granted to him.

100. Letter from Mr. R. D. Hughes—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

101. Forwarding copies of the Administration Report of the Trust for the year 1918-19.

102. Regarding the question of converting the open plot of land situated at Charni Road behind Rao Bahadur A. R. Talcherker's premises No. 3D, Khetwadi Main Road, into a garden.

103. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

104. Forwarding copy of the Trust's Supplementary Budget No. 2 of 1919-20.

Schools Committee's Letters—

105. Informing the Corporation of the reply sent by the Committee to Mr. Sha Tricumji Dosabhai in reply to his letter suggesting the removal of the Superintendent's Offices from the Bhuleshwar School premises, etc.

106. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

107. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1920-21 (b) Notice of motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri—For re-appointing Mr. Bhukhandas B. Desai and Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak to be Auditors for the year 1920-21.

108-109. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(108) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (109) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of motions—

110. From the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee as to what steps should be taken to put under the control of the Municipality the establishments of chemists and druggists carrying on their trade in Bombay.

111-112. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—(111) For requesting the Commissioner to provide high pressure gas lamps at places where three or more roads converge and where the vehicular traffic is very heavy and (112) for requesting the Improvement Trust not to have all the houses abutting on the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads and Princess Street comprised in the Kolbhatwadi scheme demolished but only such as are insanitary and which cannot be improved by structural alterations.

113. From Mr. B. N. Motiwala, seconded by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—For expressing opinion that owing to high prices the salaries or allowance of Municipal School teachers should be increased and for obtaining a report from the Schools Committee on the subject.

114. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Mr. E. J. Marzban—For expressing opinion that high pressure gas lamps on tall poles should be provided at places where several roads meet and for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the cost etc., thereof.

115-116. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla—(115) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the imposition by the Municipality of the Special Tax on the rate-payers belonging to the Baniya and Mahomedan Communities and (116) for representing to Government that the Commissioner should not be asked to recover odious taxes imposed on special communities under Acts other than the Municipal Act

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Contd.)

and that necessary changes should be made in the Bombay City Police Act.

117-118. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—(117) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the housing of peons, lascars, etc., in the Municipal service and (118) for obtaining a report as to the desirability of exempting new houses constructed for the poor and the working classes from the payment of the General Tax for a limited period.

119. From the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart—For appointing Dr. A. G. Viegas to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

120. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining particulars regarding the progress made with the work of the lighting of the junction of certain roads with inverted type overhead lamps.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

121. Regarding the acquisition of Frontage on and the construction of (1) the proposed extension of De Lisle Road northwards to Jamsetji Road and (2) the widening of Jamsetji Road to Bandra Causeway.

122. Regarding an offer from Messrs. Wadia and Co., for the purchase of a portion of land out of the storm water reservoir at the junction of Clerk Road and the Hornby Vellard.

123. Regarding the appointment of Acting Executive Engineer.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, Hornby Road, Bombay.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the shares of this Company have already been issued. Those who have not received them yet should communicate directly with the Company.

PADAMSEY & CO.,
Secretaries.
February 27, 1920. 9057

DELHI NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS

INVOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS will be held at the office of the late liquidator, 9 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 10th of March, 1920.

BUSINESS.

1. To appoint a liquidator in the place of the late H. Harwood.
2. To transact any other business.

(Sd.) F. B. STRATTON.
B. N. GAMADIA.
JAMES PORTLOCK.
Share-Holders.

9058

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Owner, Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned two Race Horses, at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, at 8-30 a.m., sharp.

'B. A. H. "Moolan." Winner of many Races.
B. A. H. "Hope". Maiden.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.
9045

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

TWO OVERSEERS, who are L. C. E.'s or B. E.'s of the Bombay University on a consolidated pay ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per mensem each. The applicants must have previous exerience of Building Construction in Bombay.

2. Applications are also invited fir posts of clerks, typists, and work Inspectors. Pay according to qualifications.

3. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th March, 1920.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 25th February, 1920.
9030

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Polytechnic Institute proposed to be erected by His Highness MAHARAJASAHEB SCINDIA, of Gwalior, at Lashkar, Gwalior, will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay and Gwalior Offices of the undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of works, may be seen at the Bombay and Gwalior Offices of the undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Bombay and Gwalior Offices of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

His Highness Maharajasaheb Scindia Gwalior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
F.R.I.B.A., etc.,
Architects etc.
8944

Morarbhoy Building
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Near Jaf Bilas Palace, Lashkar, Gwalior,
28th February, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of March, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions, which were passed as extraordinary resolutions at the extraordinary meeting of the Company, the 27th day of February, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTION I.

That the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Muljibhaya and Mulraj Khatau be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

RESOLUTION II.

That the agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between the Company and its liquidators of the one part, and the Tata Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills, Ltd., in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

By order of the Board,

K. M. COOPER,

Secretary.

Bombay, 28th February, 1920.

9075

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Bombay Uganda Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

Dated this Fourteenth day of February, 1920.

By Order of the Board.
For and on behalf of
The Bombay Uganda Company, Limited.
W. H. Brady and Company, Limited.
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.

Registered Office.
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay. 8760

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TENSHIN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "YETOROFU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay, and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged in sircars and landed at No. 1 shed Victoria Dock on payment of all charges. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIRAMSHAW RUSTOMJI DARUVALA, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 13 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Leasehold land whereof the present Lessor is Samchand Jairaj, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 1 and 2/3628, and bounded on the East by the property of Mahomed Butcher, on the West by the Tardeo Road, on the North by the property of Bhaskar Dhanji Dadu and on the South by the passage and the property of Ramnarayan Nathuram, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3743 (2) and Street No. 121 A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9066

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

MAJOR K. K. ENGINEER, M.R.C.P., I.M.S., (Lon. T.C.) Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1919-20, will deliver a series of two lectures on TUESDAY, the 24th February and 2nd March, 1920, at 4 p.m., in the College Lecture Theatre, Grant Medical College, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.A., M.D., presiding.

The Subject will be
"Pneumonias and their various lines of treatment with special reference to Phylacogens."

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

R. M. CARLES,
C.B., F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

8911

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI ABDULLA JANOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. HUNSRAJ VASONJI. All persons having or claiming any estate right title interest claim or demand in respect of the the property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use share partition easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned office in Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 531 5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191 New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710 13552, 13688 and 13803 Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3E and 4C/3550 and part of 3589, or some of them and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, on or towards the West by proposed Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 9 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 11 and which said property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3917 (1) and Street No. 104.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9074

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANU RATNU, RAGHU GANU and SAKHIA GANU, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Nil New No. Nil, Old Survey Nos. 767 and 767 and New Survey No. 1/2519 and 1/2525 and bounded on the East by the said Arthur Road on the West by the property of Ruttanjy Arut, on the North by the Public Passage, on the South by the property of Baloo Mian Mohidin and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No 234 and Street No. 1 and were formerly in the occupation of the said Gann Ratnu and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9065

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANESHCHAND GULABCHAND RAGAJI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property for the residue of the unexpired term of 60 years reserved under the lease dated 5th day of March, 1907, made between Ramchandra Bhaskar Sakhalker of the one part and Sha Raghunath Senaji of the other part. All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to over or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage charges, sale, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever or having any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91,99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at or in the Oart commonly called "Dhakji Parbhoo's Wadi" at Ghodpadeo, outside the Fort and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and fifty square yards (3150) or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of the Lessor and partly by the property of Esmail Haji Kassum, on the West by the land of Vinayak Bhasker Sakhalker, on the North by the Fazandari private passage and on the South by the yard of the Maratha Hospital and forming a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 149, 154 and 155 New No. B/11790 and 11794 and 11795, Old survey Nos. 680, 680, 681, New survey Nos. 5/3628 and 10/3628 and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9028

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI TAR MAHOMED HAJI BEGMAHOMED, of Bombay, Memon, has contracted to sell to Messrs. KARMALI SIRGABHAI and GULAM HOOSEIN BIGABHAI, trading as Rajabali Gulam Hoosein and Co., who have contracted to sell to my client Mr. MAHOMED ALI K. JETHABHAI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the East side of Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3164 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2985 and Street Nos. 259-261 and 592-594 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Doongri Street, on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Karmali Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Kassumbhoy Vishram and which said premises were fordmerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said vendors.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1920.

GULAMALI C. MOOLJI,
Pleaders for Purchaser.

9060

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AHMED MIYA ISMAIL MAHOMED has contracted to sell to my client Mr. HAJI ABDUL KADER MAHOMED HOOSEIN, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cadell Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5054 and Street Nos. 373 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shaikh Surajuddin Shaikh Abdulla, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Abdulla Noormahomed and on or towards the south by the property of Hoosein Abdulla Kasai and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said vendor.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1920.

GULAMALI C. MOOLJI,
Pleader for Purchaser.

9061

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VIRJI PASSU and THAKERSI JADHAVJI as the mortgagees and JUGANATH GOVIND the mortgagees and JUGANATH GOVIND and GOVIND BUDHAJI as owners have agreed with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises situate in the village of Kurla in the Thana district more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having claiming to have any estate right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, mortgage charge lien, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece and parcel of land situate in the village of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, in the District of Thana and lying on the east side of Dungabala at Chunabhatti and bearing Survey Nos. etc., as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	F. No.	H. No.	Acres.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
192	1	—	1	0—4 1/2	0 9 0
Revision New No. 286					
,,	2	—	—	0—38 1/2	1 15 6
,,	3	—	—	1—37 1/2	9 13 0
,,	4	—	—	1—37 1/2	7 8 0
,,	5	—	—	1—17	6 9 0
,,	6	—	—	0—9	0 15 6
,,	—	3	—	2—1/4	0 7 3
,,	—	4	—	0—34	Waste land.
				6—39	27 1 6

Dated this 27th day of February, 1920.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9051

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of our client Mr. PRAGJEE SOORJEE. Notice is hereby given that at a Sale held between the partners of the firm of Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co., of Khand Bazar, Bombay, all the goods which were in stock in the said firm and its branches up-country, except the goods which were purchased through Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in England and which had arrived by s. s. "City of Hankow", were purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. All the labels of the firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., which were the property of the said firm, were also purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. Our Client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee will carry on business under the name of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., at Khand Bazar and at the various branches of the old firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., up-country, the leases of which up-country places of business have also been acquired by our client.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of February, 1920.

CAPTAIN WAIDYA.
Attorneys for Mr. Pragjee Soorjee.

9049

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of APPAJEE SOMAJEE also known as APPAJEE SOMAJEE LAUD, late of Bombay Maratha Hindu inhabitant, a widower, a Loading Foreman in the employ of the Carnac Bridge Traffic Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, residing at Khetwady, Bombay, ... Deceased.

WAMAN APPAJI LAUD, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu inhabitant, a student, the son of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Khetwady Main Road, Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the will Annexed.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fourteenth day of Feb. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 14th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9055

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BUDHAN RAJAB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a washerman bachelor .....Deceased.

CHAND RAJAB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Banat Bazar, Jackeria Masjid Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9076

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR "DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Babubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabates for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Bancoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

The Latest Boon IN INDIA!

The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by

The Allahabad Glass Works,

187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "GLASSO."



Your Children need this safe Milk

from British-bred Cows

Glaxo is prepared from pure *cow's* milk, made *safe* and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process. Little bodies grow plump and rosy on it, and mother is happy in the knowledge that Glaxo is germ-free and that her darlings are safeguarded against diarrhœa and other milk-borne diseases.

Let your Children drink

Glaxo

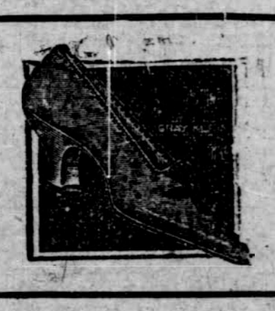
every day

—and make their milk puddings, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with Glaxo!

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside an air-tight, sealed tin. You prepare just as much as you require *when* you require it by mixing with *boiling water only*. Mix as "Directions for general use" on Tin, and use as you would ordinary milk for cooking.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply, please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN



See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their 'Name' and "Fame".

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself. Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO., Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.



Vacuum Flasks.

FROM

Ice-Hot and Hotskold

BOTTLES, JARS AND CARAFES.

PINT AND QUART SIZES.



Arms & Ammunition Mart,

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY

Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY, 3.

Telegrams:—"SHOOTER."

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 25th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" Sales of East Indian		150
" Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		30.87
Egyptian F.G.F.		96.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	37.08
	May	34 75
	July	32.37
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	35.23
	Oct.	30.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.57
Mar.	27.40
April	—
May	26.16
June	—
July	24.90
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.16
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	22.12

Prices taken at 10-15 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 25th

Months	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.84
Mar.	27.59
April	27.00
May	26.46
June	25.80
July	25.26
Aug.	24.68
Sept.	24.13
Oct.	23.46
Nov.	23.01
Dec.	22.61
Jan.	22.39

Tone;—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.82
" " Fully Good	16.57
" " Fine	18.07
No. 1 Oomra Good	20.85
" " " Fully Good	21.60
" " " Fine	22.10
Broach Good	24 10
" " Fully Good	24.35
" " Fine	24.60
Scinde Good	17.09
" " Fully Good	17.75
" " Fine	18.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 25th.

Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" to Continent	4 000
Futures at New York Mar.	37 57
" " May	34 66
" " July	32 81
Spot Cotton at New York	40.10
" Orleans	40.40
Futures at New Orleans May	35.46
" Oct.	30 54
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14½
Demand Bills	3 39.25
Silver Commercial Bars	129½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb 25 h.

Consols 2½	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	82 3/8
" 2 months hence	80 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	5 15 16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 15 16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " 6 "	6 1/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½ %	46½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	71½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Bonds	57½
Government Securities 3 %	50½
Rs. on London at Paris Exchange	47 78

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£84
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£129
National Bank of India Ltd.	£61

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 25th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£70⅞
Victory Loan 4 %	£81½
5 % New	£88 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 25th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—61 lbs. Paid	61
Australia Barusso—63 lbs.	—
Barusina—61 lbs. Paid	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. London Paid	£56
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid	£47½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£25
Toria Rapeseed;—Feb.-Apl. Sellers	£55½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£127
Standard Copper G.M.B	£122½
Copper Braziers	£157
Yellow Metals	15½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	81
Do. Do. July Sellers	83/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	82/6
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	83

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation Latex Crepe Mar.	2 7½
Tone:—Quiet.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Feb. 25th

Good Australian	116
[illegible]	111
General Tone of [illegible]	Dull

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 489 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and fluctuated between Rs. 488 and Rs. 490. For some time after the price was steady at Rs. 490, and later on it improved to Rs. 492, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Calcutta was in the market as a buyer. The bazaar closed at Rs. 491½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 493, declined to Rs. 484, and closed as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand and prices were steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	484
Fully Good Bengal	March	304
"	May	324
Fine Oomras	March	366
"	May	404

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th February 1920.

Cotton	21,103	Bales
Wheat	15,069	Cwts
Linseed	178	"
Rape etc	1,567	"
Gingellyseed	2 250	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	199	"
Castorseed	637	"
Rice	7 827	"
Myrabollams	515	"
Cottonseed	23 837	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	636	"
Jewar	1,920	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	379	"
Bajrie	2,343	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 28th, 6 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	71	0	0	8	10	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	71	0	0	8	10	0
" Karachi Bengal	67	0	0	8	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	15	0	0	15	8	0
" " Cawnpore	16	0	0	15	8	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	15	4	0	16	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16	4	0	17	0	0
" " Thin	15	8	0	16	4	0
Tilseed, White 85-15	112	0	0	24	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	107	0	0	..		
" Gajar 50-50	102	0	0	..		
" Black	95	0	0	..		
Poppyseed, White	18	0	0	19	0	0
Groundnuts	100	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	8	0	0	..		
Barley	47	0	0	..		
Castorseed	63	0	0	13	0	0
Forward.	Rs	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May	8	13	0			
Linseed May	18	15	8			

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 28th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 8 7/8
Bank Demand	2 6 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 8 5/8
Fcs. Demand	163
American Dolla	234
Hongkong	5½
Shanghai	348
Japan	107½
Singapore	81½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb 28.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 20/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/7.
D. D. on London, 2/7-1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/8-1/2.
D. D. Buying London, 2/8 3/16.
D. D. on France, 580.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 655.
T. T. on Japan, 105 nominal.
60 D/st Japan, 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

There were violent fluctuations as it was the last day of the March settlement, the market was easy at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2,200, By. Cotton 1,125, By. Dyeing 3,510, By. Uniteds 2,400, Century 970, Cen. Indian 3,775, Colaba Land 2,800, Crescent 535, Currimbhoy 935, David 1,340, Fazulbhoy 1,445, Ind. Malwa 520, Kastoorchand 2,000 N, Kohinoor 3,380, New Great 830, Pearls 995, Shapurji 370, Simplex 1,125, Swan 1,140, Swadeshi 3,835, Alcock 1,330, By. Burma 790; By. Burma N. I. 315, Bt. Burma Petrol 23, By. Tramways 1,080, By. Steam 520, Shivrajpur 36, Tata Oil 490, Tata Hydro 1,200, New India Ins. 33 pr., Scindia Steam 19/8 pr., Tata Bank 51.

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The tone of the market is weak and very poor demand of the Dye stuffs all round has brought down the market by twelve annas to a rupee per lb. Alizarine is steadily going down and it is offered at Rs. 2,500 per drum. Congo has the same fate and the best stuff is quoted between 5/ to 6/ per lb. Magenta Crystals, which was quoted very firm between 50/60 per lb., has gone down to Rs. 35/40 per lb. The market may go down.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red, Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb
Direct green Rs. 5 per lb.
Direct blue Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per lb.
Benzo P. Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,700 per drum.
Sulpher black Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-12 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 2-12-0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28.

S. S. Tenshin Maru, Hideshima, Yokohama, Jan. 20.
S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, Feb 26.
S S Clan Macbride, Stensen, Liverpool, Jan 29.
S S Vasna, Hitshings, Busreh, Feb. 22.
S S Yetorofu Maru, Arakida, New York Jan. 14.
S S Varela, Cammack, Suez Feb 18.
S S Barpeta, Slighthen, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.

S S Karmala, Armitage, London.
S S Kumeric, Birch, Calcutta.
S S Kurmark, Theyer, Liverpool via Karachi

Feb. 29.

S S Santhia, Armour, China and Japan.
S S Binfield, Maples, Calicut.
S S Waroonga, Fernandes, Marmagoa,
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:.
S S Upada, Lane, Busreh.
S S Bamora, Stewart, Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Tenshin Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Castalia, for Liverpool.
Steamer Yetorofu Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Shustar, for Persian Gulf.

S S Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y K steamer Tenshin Maru, 2403 tons, Captain Hideshima, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama, with a general cargo which port she had left on 20th January.

S S Linga—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and 46 cabin and 183 deck passengers, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S S Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3009 tons, Captain F. J. Stensen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo, which port she had left on 29th January.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Basna, 3020 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, Yetorofu Maru, 3,073 tons, Captain Y. Arakida with troops, which port she had left on the 22nd January.

S S Yetorofu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 14th January.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Suez, with troops, which port she had left on 18th ultimo.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain S. Slighthen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kumeric:—The W. and A. Grahm Co.'s steamer Kumeric, 4,005 tons, Captain A. Birch, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kurmark:—The steamer Kurmark, 3,177 tons, Captain J. A. Theyer sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo, 5 passengers.

S. S. Santhia:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons, Captain G. F. Armour, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Binfield:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Binfield, 3,159 tons, Captain C. H. Maples, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calicut, with ballast.

S. S. Waroonga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Waroonga, 1,341 tons, Captain J. A. Fernandes, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S. S. Warora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Warora, 1,336 tons, Captain R. Adie, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bushreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Upada, 2,330 tons, Captain C. H Lane, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

S. S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bamora 1 877 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, will said to day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 28th February 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Tenshin Maru	Kobe	10-3-20	N Y Kaisha
C & B Boats of Kumeric	..	..	Graham & Co
D/E Khosron.	Red Sea Ports	..	T M & Co
F Palitana	Busreh	1-3-20	M M & Co
G Boats of Lavington	Hall	..	Graham & Co
H Aras	Abadan	25-2-20	S W & Co
L Kalyan	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Sylia	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Gambada	..	..	M M & Co
Q Buchayan	N F	N F	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Jamnagar	..	K N & Co
In ravati	Jamnagar	20-2-20	K N & Co
Kaveri	Jamnagar	23-2-20	K N & Co
Netravati	Karachi	29-2-20	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Mangalore	..	K N & Co
Saraswati	Mangalore	1 3 20	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kura	Abadan	25 2 20	S W & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 F/Bandiera	Genoa	2-3-20	M Italiana
3 Nacora	Busra	27 2 20	M M & Co
4 Bamora	Busra	1 3-20	M M & Co
5 Ormora	..	..	M M & Co
6 Greistone	Hull	1-3-20	W & A G & Co
8 Sumatra	Antwerp	4-3 20	T M & Co
9 Kimi Maru	Kobe	N F	N Y K
10 Castalia	Liverpool	N F	W & A G & Co
12 Gablonz	Trieste	1-3 20	L Triestino
15 Hejaz	N F	N F	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	..	..	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 A T Varda.	..	..	M M & Co
2 P. I. g Loading	London	4-3-20	B I M
3 A T Vapna.	..	..	M M & Co
6 Garoda	..	1-3-20	M M & Co
8 Peshawar	Calcutta	28 2 20	M M & Co
9 Orissa	..	N F	M M & Co
10 Gunna	Busra	..	M M & Co
11 Kumarihumi Paroati	..	..	[illegible] & Co
12 Nyanza	London	6-3 20	M M & Co
12 Abba	..	..	T M & Co
13 Santhia	Kobe	27-2-20	M M & Co
15 Montrose	New York	N F	Graham & Co
16 Poll dera	N F	N F	B I M
1/7 H T Karadisiz	Suez	2 3 20	D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Orazo	N F	N F	E Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowelt	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORTS

Feb. 28.

S. S. Nyanza for London:—250 cwts. gum olibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 1 pk woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Prinz Ludwig for London:—187 cwts. khismis Ecmail Dossa and Co.; 5 bales cow hides, 2 bales sheep skin, A. A. Peerbhoy; 31 bales cow hides, 100 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 20 cwts. chutney, G. Murray & Co.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord & Co.

S. S. Greistone for Hull:—20,000 cwts. cotton seed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Nyanzo for Havre via London:—68 bales cotton, Relli Bros.

S. S. Montrox for New York:—1,001 cwts myrabolam, C. Peeraj & Co., 906 cwts. gum Kadaya, S. Chapsee & Co.

S. S. Sumatra for Hamburg:—990 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co.; 106 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Garda for Hamburg:—200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 358 bales cotton, K. H. Kayasu; 55 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Sumatra for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 999 cwts coccanut oil cakes, Dhanji Haridass & Co.

S. S. Garada for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani; 2,600 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Sumatra for Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co.

S. S. Fratelli Bendest for Genoa:—10,005 cwts. gingelly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana.

S. S. Gablonz for Venice:—323 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey & Co.

S. S. Kotsu Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 250 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal & Co.

S. S. Santhia for Kobe:—101 bales cotton, Yokohamakalo Kwaisha.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

The above company is staging to-day "Swayamvara" or "Choice-marriage." This is a splendid play, which has been drawing crowded houses; Mr. Bala Gandharva as "Rukmani" acts in a most touching way, making the audience shed tears. Especially the scene, wherein Rukmani is forced by her brother Rukmi to marry "Shishupal," is most pathetic. Rukmi, without caring for her appeals not to be forced against her will compels her to marry Shishupal, a man of questionable character in presence of their father, who was threatend with "Imprisonment" in case of choice being made on Lord Krishna. Though it was called "Swayamvara," the bride Rukmani trully speaking was not allowed to make her own choice by her brother, who hated Lord Krishna, he who advocated truth and protected the helpless and the poor. The argument of Rukmani with her brother is most thrilling, when the (Bala Gandharva) did it with all her attachment to chastity and love in one soul. After all "Truth" and "Honest dowe" did not go in vain. Both the brutes were disgraced and Lord Krishna married Rukmani and lived happily in the Kingdom of Dwarka, which is from time immemorial a place of pilgrimage. This is a drama got up especially for the Hindus, who love the study of epics. The Indian ladies should not fail to take advantage of seeing this play, which traces the miracles of "Truth and Honest Love."

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2B
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., BN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine B
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, [illegible] Conc., G. 3 Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., FR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black F Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo [illegible]
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G.
Thionone Navy Blue R Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BF Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. B2 [illegible]
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta S
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4B, Sext. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RR [illegible]
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Dianamine Fast Yellow [illegible]
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct B e 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N,
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, [illegible]
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Oliv B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange B
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAHADOKAPR"

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.



KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.

Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.



406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 782.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 22.

ROLLED GOLD Rs. 36.



THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER ... Rs. 22
ROLLED GOLD ... 36

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SIMON'S CHOICE WINS THE PERTH PLATE.

The attendance at the races yesterday was a good one in spite of the great heat. It was pretty hot when the first event on the programme started which was the 1st Division of the Mulund Plate for Arabs in the 3rd Division. As was expected, Domineer, who won the 2nd Division of the Prongs Plate 1½ miles on the 16th instant, won comfortably from Dunbar. In the second division another favourite, Asfoor, won, though Anxious appeared the winner till almost on the post. Over Anxiety lost his jockey the race as he lost his mind when he saw Asfoor challenging so strongly. Bahador Jung won from pillar to post in the 3rd Division, beating Kitchner, who placed second. Kitchner was unfortunate in this race, and was even more so in the 2nd Division of the Prong's Plate on the 16th instant, when he was backed for a lot of money. Domineer and Tipperary have proved themselves worthy of promotion now.

The Haydock Park Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 3rd Division, with its small field of six, was not much of a show, as Margreen won from pillar to post. The gallant challenge of Decorum, who carried 9-12, was the only interesting feature of this race. The victory of Margeen, however, caused great pleasure to the sporting public as her owner, Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, is a sportsman of sterling qualities who consistently and patiently patronizes the Turf here.

The big event of the day was the Perth Plate in which a decent field ran, Gaicomi and Simon's Choice were favourites. Simon's Choice proved again that he is a much superior animal than he was believed to be by winning hands down. This gelding by Galloping Simon is a well bred animal and is likely to eclipse many champions in India ere long.

Treddle won the Aintre Plate of 1¼ miles, another tame affair, and Lillie Bridge the won Tansa Plate on the 5 furlong straight.

The Parel Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab Ponies was the last race. Rare Find won comfortably from Bluey Lee who had remained dormant for a considerable time.

About three years ago, I exposed a golden gang at Poona which did considerable mischief on the race course. It must be said to the credit of the then stewards that they rose to the occasion and promptly and successfully dealt with the gang. The leader was warned off the course and his associates are now believed to have dispersed. Since the running of a popular Arab race here some days ago, Sherlock Holmes has detected the existence of a more powerful gang in Bombay than the Poona gang. In this gang, the leader is another individual of the same nationality as the leader of the Poona gang. There is, however, this difference between them: the leader of the Bombay gang is a young, shrewd, bold and business like person believed to be wealthy; while the leader of the Poona gang, though young, was a waster, a fellow who tried to live by his wits, imprudent and a fool. The Bombay leader has, besides his other qualifications, powerful ramifications on the Turf and even some Arabs and Parsis are said to be his allies. As said above, he himself, is a shrewd fellow, but some of his confederates are evidently so confident of themselves that, at times, they throw all the dictates of prudence aside and expose clearly the operations of the gang. Until this leader is found out and he and his gang dealt with properly, they will continue to play much mischief and will succeed in corrupting completely the sport of kings here to the detriment of the public.

By the Australian mail boat which leaves on the 6th proximo, P. Brown, the popular Australian jockey and B. Macperson th smart Australian light weight leave for Australia for a well earned holiday. They will be back for the Poona season. W. Huxley, Stokes and Ringstead have already left for England.

I am sorry to announce the death of Fahad bin Saif who was a well known Arab trainer here.

Details:—

THE MULUND PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Hesan's DOMINEER, 8-0, Morris .....
Mr. Adam's DUNBAR, 8-10, Easton .....
Mr. Holme's BRINDISI, 8-0, Lynch .....
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's PENINSULA, 8-0, McPherson .....
Did not run:—Bill Bailey and Gazetteer.

The race:—Sannyet was fractious at the gate and was left standing when the rest got away. Torpedo shot out, leading Dunbar, Brindisi and Peninsula. They ran in this order till the 3rd furlong, here, Domineer improved his position, lying fourth. Torpedo exploded at this junction leaving Dunbar Brindisi, Domineer and Peninsula with the command. Dunbar was first into the straight immediately following were Domineer and Brindisi. Domineer challenged near the post, beating Dunbar by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Domineer.
Time:—2 min 23 1/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13/8, Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 33/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10/8. Places Rs 7, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 24/8.
Trainer:—Faraj bin Sanad.

THE MULUND PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and Wahab's ASFOOR, 8-0, McPherson 1
Mr. M. M. Isfani's ANXIOUS, 7-6, Oomerkhan 2
Mr. Felice's RED FLOWER, 7-6, Rose 3
Messrs. Hazamy and Sattar's BISMARK, 7-10 Northmore 4
Did not run:—Bayard and Hurricane.

The race:—Ayr Laddie, Anxious, Sher Khan and Bismark left the barrier in a line, the next group of leaders was Red Flower, Asfoor and Dublin; Ayr Laddie and Sher Khan lived only for half a mile, when they were replaced by Bismark, Anxious, Asfoor and Red Flower. Anxious then assumed command, taking the rails from Bismark and Asfoor. He entered the straight with an advantage over Asfoor Red Flower and Bismark, he appeared to have the race in hand when Asfoor, strongly ridden, just secured the verdict on the post by a head. Red Flower was 2½ lengths behind, 1½ lengths.

Favourites:—Bismark and Asfoor.
Time:—2 min 23 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28/8. Places Rs. 16/8, Rs. 49 and Rs. 39.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 7/8. Rs. 21 and Rs. 26.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE MULUND PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. M. M. Isfani's BAHADORJUNG, 8-0, Brown .....
Mr Felice's KITCHENER, 7-9, Northmore
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's DONCASTER, 8-0, Townsend .....
Mr. Goorjee Yacoob's NIMBLE, 7-10, Morris .....
Did not run:—Harrington and Malar.

The race:—Bahadorjung jumped out of the machine with Kitchener, Nimble and Doncaster, next in order; Look Out and Huntsman, also followed the former. They ran in this order till the 2nd furlong where Look Out fell back. Bahadorjung still held the lead and came around the turn, with Kitchener and Doncaster following. Kitchener attempted a fight but Bahadorjung was going easy and won with comparative ease by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, short head, Doncaster finished third a short-head in front of Nimble.

Favourites:—Look Out and Kitchener.
Time:—2 min 25 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81/8. Places Rs. 25/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 61.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 46/8. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 10 and Rs. 24/8.
Trainer:—J. E. Bharucha.

THE HAYDOCK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN, Rose 1
General N. O. Khan's MOTOR WRAP, Purtoosingh .....
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's DECORUM, 9-12, Brown 3
Mr. Pine's JAPANESE PINE, 7-13, Harrison 4
Did not run:—Partial Eclipse, Flotelle and Final Proof.

The race:—Margreen sprang out of the barrier, leaving the field far behind, before they had gone 2 furlongs, the rest of the field was spread out in a file, Motor Wrap attempted a feeble chase but Margreen was never troubled and coming into the straight she won by 3 lengths from Motor Wrap, the same distance between second and third, 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Margreen.
Time:—1 min 40 4/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33/8. Places Rs. 18, and Rs. 29.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15/8. Places Rs 8/8 and Rs. 15.
Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE, 9-6, Ruiz .....
Mr. Frank's BRENDAN, 8-9, Morris .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 9-6, Townsend ..
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's LACOMI, 8-4, Rose
Did not run:—Gunning.

The race:—Brendan was first to leave the line, his nearest attendants were Calder Vale Simon's Choice and Verge. At the 2nd furlong the order was changed. Here Calder Vale retired; Brendan and Simon's Choice then came together, entering the straight in front of Verge and Giacomi. A great finish resulted between Simon's Choice and Brendan, the latter fought gamely but had to admit defeat by a neck, 1½ lengths, 8 lengths.

Favourite:—Simon's Choice.
Time:—1 min 39 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35/8. Places Rs. 17/8 Rs. 39 and Rs. 46/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 9 Rs. 18 and Rs. 24.
Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's TREDDLE, 8-2, Barnett .....
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's DORI, 9-0, Rose .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' SILVER SAINT, 9-5, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Pine's RUEFUL, 6-9, J. Meekings 4
Did not run:—Gipsy's Advice and Dunskey.

The race:—Rueful cracked the pace from the start and lead till the 2nd furlong post from Treddle, and Dori, where he shot his bolt. Treddle then took up the running, bringing Dori and Silver Saint along. Near home Dori tried to tussle with Treddle, who won convincingly by 2½ lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Favourite:—Treddle.
Time:—2 min 10 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 16
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 8/8, and Rs. 9/8
Trainer:—Shaik Esmail.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's LILLIE BRIDGE, 7-9, Morris 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' BALIRA, 8-11, Ruiz ... 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's MIRABELLE 7-11, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE, 8 6, Harrison ...
Did not run:—Duet, Dollet, Lucky Queen, Donna Inez, and Peach Melba.

The race:—They were in a line for a long time after being sent away. Lillie Bridge, Oregon Pine, Balira and Mirabelle came to the forefront near home, when an exciting struggle was witnessed between Lillie Bridge, and Balira, the former winning by ½ length. 1½ lengths, head.

Favourite:—Lillie Bridge.
Time:—1 min 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 24 and Rs. 19/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 10/8 Rs. 11 and Rs. 10.
Trainer:—C. A. Fisher.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. G. E. D. Langley's RARE FIND, 7-8, Northmore .....
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's BLUEY LEE, 7-11, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ALL JOY, 7-10, Rose 3
General N. O. Khan's FURY, 7-0, Ruiz ... 4
Did not run: Marmora and Aladdin.

The race:—Fury and Beadmaker were the early pacemakers, with Rare Find, Bluey Lee and All Joy forming a cluster behind the two leaders. The first named pair fell away at the turn and were immediately replaced by Rare Find, Bluey Lee and All Joy, who finished in the order named. Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Favourites:—Fury and Tiger.
Time:—1 min 26 1/5
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 27/8 Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 30.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37/8. Places Rs 13/8. Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.
Trainer:—Mahomed Jamal.

In the Men's Doubles Handicap played in Bombay, Col. Bishop, and Col. Aulton beat Robinson and Daly, 9—7, 6—2.

POLO IN BOMBAY.



Photo by Fred. Mitchell.
GROUP OF COMPETITORS WHO TOOK PART IN THE RECENT TOURNAMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

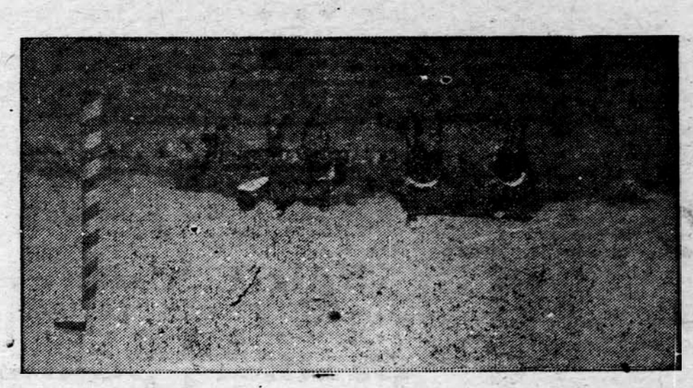


Photo by Meyer Bros.
Central India Horse and Rajpipla playing.



Photo by Meyer Bros.
Mrs. Curtis presenting the cup to the skipper of the winning team

CALCUTTA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Weather was distinctly on the warm side and caused a certain amount of discomfort to the spectators who had mustered in strength and were witnesses to interesting racing in three races. The finishes were extraordinary good in the Hastings Plate. Kilrea was in the van from the very start, but towards the end Buskin, Allen Bridge, Llansifried, Passing and St. Vagrant were all level. Passing securing second place in the Plassey Plate. After Limton was hailed as winner, Shawell brought Andrees with a rush making up a lot of ground at each stride. He eventually dead-heated for the first place. The Darjeeling Plate was also productive of good finish, as the sheet might have covered first four horses. Quartzite proved an outsider of the day, Machine paying Rs. 261 for win and Rs. 100 for places. Fife, Flurette, Feather Life, distinguished themselves and Truncheon proved the greatest disapointments of the day as all of them failed to catch the Judge's eye.

Details:—

THE OLIVE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Low Norma's STOKER 2 13, Harrison ... 1
Mr. Swan's FIVE 9-3, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Donetil's UGLY GOSLING 8-8, Gray ... 3
Maj. Robertson's CHARMO, 8-12, Mr. Evers 4
Also ran:—Hypatia 9-5, Legends Double 9-4, Squeers 9-2, Avon 8-10, Neptune's Trident 8.9, Peggy Thrift 8-4, Spanish Chestnut 8-3, Simple Simon 8-0, Lady 7-0.

The totalizators paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 49 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 on File, fives Norma Stoker, eights Charmio and Boy longer prices for others.

The race:—Norma Stoker was first away. She was followed by Spanish Chestnut, Fife and Charmio. Norma Stoker led the entire journey and won by 1 length. Charmio was robbed of the third place by Ugly Gosling on the post distance between 2nd and 3rd being 1½ lengths, head.

Time.—1min. 16 2-5secs.

THE HASTINGS PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's KILREA 7-10, Young 1
Mr. Conningham's PASSING 7-8, Walker ... 2
M. Lauder's AELAN BRIG 9-10, O'Brien ... 3
Messrs. Donetil and Page's BUSKIN 8-6, Harrison 4
Also ran:—Cohyphee 9-2, Happy Iola 9-1, Llansinfried 8-5, Vagrant 8 1, Berres 7-10, Royal Sign 7-7, Reighning Star 7-3, Picket 7-0.

The totalisator spaid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 70 and 16 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Kilrea, to 2 Llansinfred, eights Buskin, and Voices longer prices others.

The race:—Kilrea jumped out in front and led smartly attended by St. Vagrant and Llansinfried and Allen Brig. Kilrea led the entire journey and won by 1½ lengths. But there was hard fight for the second place Allan Brig, Buskin Llansinfried and Passing being all. Passing took up the second place on the post by 3/4 length.

Time.—1min. 14 1-5secs.

THE DUM DUM PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S PROSPECT 10-5, Harrison 1
Mr. Swan's FLEURETTE 7-0, Fow 2
Mr. Pratt's MIGGS 7-0 Seastream 3
Mr. Ever's Nareb 10-12 Owner 4
Also Ran —Verland Rose 10-9, Stepaside 8, Toylene 7-10, Cylarity 7-0, Pier 7-0.

The totalizator paid Rs. 33 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 for places.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Flourette, 5 to 2 Bachelor's Prospect, sixes Stepaside, Nareb longer prices the others.

The race:—Flourette, Bachelor's Prospect and Verland Rose was order at the start, then came Niggs and Cylarity as Fleurette ran wide and in Bachelor's Prospect who won all out by head, 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 44 1-5secs.

THE PLASSEY PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Megee's ANDREAS 7-10, Shatwell 1*
Mr. Ever's LIMTON 8-9, Owner 1*
Mr. Abington's DEHRA DOON 9-0, Harrison 3
Mr. Bartleet's Bayard 9-0, Young 4
*Dead-heat.

Also ran: Wolfram 9-9, I See 9-1, Sole Boy 8-11, Feathered Life 8-9, Van Jane 7-8, Dr Sym 7-8, Fairy Dream 7-7, Ivy Ivy 7-4, Abajala 7-4, King Melton 7-4.

The totalizators paid Rs. 22 and Rs. 48 for win and Rs: 32 Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 for places.

Betting: Twos Feathered Life threes Andreas fives, Dehra Doon, sixes Limtom, eighths Fairy Dream, longer prices the others.

The race:—The start was bad. Bayard shot out in the front leading from Dehra Doon, Fairy Dream and King Melton. Limton and Andreas being in the rear. Limton was first to start. Moving up he assumed the command at a distance when Andreas began chasing him and after a desperate finish dead-heated on the post the third being 3½ lengths off.

Time.—2 mins. 35 3-5secs.

THE DARJEELING PLATES. Distance 1¼ miles

Mr. Galstaun's QUARTZITE 8-7, Shatwell 1
Mr. Dee's LLOYD 7-12, Meads 2
Mr. Roychandhuri's ANDOVERSFORD 8-4, White 3
Mr. Raikut's Barsen 9-4, Clark 4
Also ran:—Last Spot 9-6, Surprise 9-6, Mintspear 9-3, Aughnacloy 9-2, Vera 9-0, Nautch Girl 8-8, Aquae Solis 8-5, Castle Countess 8-4, Watch Tower 8-3, Devon 8-1, Sparten Child 8-0, Partnership 7-8.

The totalizators paid Rs. 261 for win, and Rs. 100, Rs. 58 and Rs. 53 for places.

Betting: Threes Aughnacloy, fours Aquae Solis, fives Partnership sixes Surprise, Barsen, Nautch Girl, Castle Countess, eighths Quartzite, longer odds others

The race:—Last Spot as usual was the first to break the line. She was followed by Mintspear, Barsen and Aquae Soles then came Quartzite and Nautch Girl. Last Spot continued to lead till the three furlong post was reached where she was passed by Barsen near the distance, Lloyds challenged and passed him. Lloyds seemed to be winding when Quartzite and Andoversford came at him after great race. Quartzite won by head, 3/4 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2min. 12 2-5secs.

THE SALT LAKES PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Lt.-Col. Wilson's DEVIL'S BRIDGE, 10-12, Mr. Evers 1
Col. Smith and Mr. Lauder's ARTHUR O'LEARY 11-0, Mr. Thompson 2
Mr. Corrie's VULCANELLA 9-9, Mr. Leckie 3
Mr. Pugh's Distinguished 9-7, Mr Sayers ... 4
Also ran:—Foxton 10-10, Ladavon 9-11.

The totalizators paid Rs. 73 for win and Rs. 29 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Distinguished, Mrs. Arthur O'Leary four Vulcanella, sixes Devil's Bridge, longer prices others.

The race:—Distinguished and Arthur O'Leary were first to break the line together after going three furlongs. Arthur O'Reary left him and came on his own but opposite stands Devil's Bridge left him standing and won the race by 2½ lengths, 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 45 2/5secs.

THE SALT LAKE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Bekie's MARTIN 10-7, Owner 1
Mr. Elliot's VICTORIA 9-7, Mr. Sayers 2
Messrs. Campbell and Harvey's DAISY RYAN 11-2, Mr. Campbell 3
Mr. Alibo's LUNA 10-0, Tomlinson 4
Also ran:—Angary 12-0, Small Change Trincheon 10-9, Welsh Apple 9-12, Ned Kelly 9-7 Review 9-7, Endeavour 9-7.

The totalizators paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 23 Rs. 18, and Rs. 65 for places.

Betting: Twos Trincheon, Victoria fours Small Change, fives Martin, longer odds rest.

The race:—Daisy Ryan was the first to hit. She led for a couple of furlongs when Martin passed her Martin never looked back and going on full of running won by 2½ lengths Victoria coming strong took second place lengths off.

Time.—1min. 45 2-5secs.

WILLINGDON SPRTS CLUB.

TWO POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Two Polo Tournaments have been completed at the Willingdon Sports Club during the last fortnight, one for the Obeydullah Khan Cup and the other for the Rajpipla Cup. The latter was a competition on handicap. Altogether seven matches were played—two for the Obeydullah Khan Cup, for which there were entered Bhopal, Scouts and Jodhpur; and five matches for the handicap event for which were entered Central India Horse; Bombay; Grasshoppers (Baria); Rajpipla; and Central India.

The tournaments attracted considerable interest and the events were made the occasion of pleasing social functions. Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd and Colonel J. G. Greig were amongst the spectators and Indian Princes and Chiefs had a large following of friends. The play has not been of the highest standard and the want of sound training and much more practice was very evident. These essential requirements will not be wanting as the country settles down after so long a period when war has had such a retarding effect and when the Autumn Tournaments come along we shall naturally see a marked improvement.

For the Obeydullah Khan Cup first match the teams were;—

Bhopal:—Golam Mahomed (No. 1), Nasir Ullah Khan (2), Mahomed Ishaq (3), Imtiaz Ali Khan (back).

Scouts.—Ratanji (1), Maharajah of Kishenghar (2), Moti Lall (3), Maharajah of Rutlam (back).

The Scouts won by six goals to one.

The final was between the Scouts and Jodhpur, the teams being:—

Jodhpur.—Bhoor Singh, Thakore Hamal Singh, Thakore Pirthi Singh and Ram Singh (back).

The Scouts.—Ruttanji H. H. the Maharajah of Kishenghar, Moti Lall and the Rajah of Rutlam (back).

Umpires.—Captain Vansitart and General Chanda Singh.

Jodhpur won by six goals to two.

For the Rajpipla Cup the first round comprised two matches, Central India Horse and Bombay, the sides starting level. The teams were:—

Central India Horse.—Captain Aitkins, Sunder Singh Ressaldar Bai, Chattar Singh and Kuar Singh (back).

Bombay.—Ishaqali, Captain Vansitart, Mr. A. K. Graham, and Mr. C. Gove (back). The Umpires were: Majors Goldie and Grimshaw.

Central India Horse won by 4 goals to 2.

The second match of the first round was between the Grasshoppers (Baria) and Rajpipla, the teams being:—

The Grasshoppers (Baria).—Maharajah of Baria, Thakore Sahib Katriawa, Abdul Aziz, and Tirsa Singh.

Rajpipla.—Moti Lall, Maharajah Rajpipla, Bhiji Singh and Mahomed Hoosein

Umpires.—Majors Goldie and Grimshaw.

The Grasshoppers started with a plus handicap of six goals and won by eight goals to three.

SEMI-FINAL.

The first semi-final was between Grasshoppers and Central India Horse, the letter having a plus handicap of one goal. The teams were:—

Grasshoppers.—Maharaja of Baria, Thakore Sahib of Kattyawar, Abdul Aziz and Jeor Singh (back).

Central India Horse.—Duffadar Soonder Singh, Captain Atkins, Ressaldar Bachha Singh and Jemadar Kahar Singh (back).

Central India Horse won by three goals nil.

The second semi-final was between Jodhpur and the Central India team, Jodhpur starting plus two goals. The teams were:—

Jodhpur.—Thakore Bhoor Singh, Kour Hamuck Singh, Thakore Pirthie Singh and Thakore Ram Singh (back.)

Central India Team.—Maharajah of Rutlam Rutonji, Goolam Mahomed and Mahomed Isha (back).

Jodhpur won by five goals to one.

FINAL.

The final was played on Thursday before goodly crowd of spectators between Central India Horse and Jodhpur, the former being in receipt of five goals as a handicap.

The teams were constituted as follows:

Central India Horse.—Duffadar Soonder Singh, Captain Aitkins, Ressaldar Bachhar Singh and Jemedar Kahar Singh (back).

Jodhpur.—Thakoor Bhoor Singh, Kour Hanuth Singh, Thakore Prithie Singh and Thakore Ram Singh (back).

The umpires were: Captain Vansitart and Mr. Moti Lal.

Jodhpur won by eleven goals to 5.

PRESENTATION OF CUPS.

After the game and prior to Mrs. Curtis presenting the Cups and the small replicas to the runners up in the finals, Mr. Justice Marten, the Chairman of the Club Committee, addressed some remarks on the Club's aims and the gratification his Committee felt at the response polo players had made to the Club's invitation. He particularly thanked Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan and the Maharajah of Rajpipla for the Cups they had presented and other Princes and Chiefs for their interest in the Club and in conclusion he asked Mrs. Curtis to present the two challenge Cups to the winners which happened to be the Jodhpur team in both instances.

THE
Trend of Fashions.
Summer Suitings.
3 Buttons Styles.
We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings in
A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS
at
Prices Second to none.
CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT
Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited
Vulley & ns,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo under,
BOMBAY

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

ITUATION UNCHANGED.

MEN FIRM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

The situation at Jamshedpur remains unchanged. The workmen are still out and the lockout is complete. Some office clerks have also joined the strikers. Difficulty arises now in running boilers to keep the water supply of the town going on. The General Manager of the Tata Mills has promised a sympathetic consideration of the grievances provided the men first return to work, but the strikers insist on their main grievances being considered before they rejoin work. The Manager pointed that the management cannot settle the question before the end of April as it will take time to collect the necessary figures to come to a conclusion, but to no avail.

MEN NOT DISPOSED TO RESUME WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 27.

Yesterday afternoon two barristers Messrs. Halda and Chatterjee and two other gentlemen all deputed by Mr. B. Chakravarthi arrived here. They were given a grand reception at the station by the workmen. In the evening a meeting was held at 6 o'clock at which the names of 16 representatives elected in the morning to represent the workmen in the negotiations with the company were notified. The gentlemen from Calcutta addressed the meeting, exhorting the men to behave well. Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the servants of India Society also spoke to the same effect. He said that he greatly sympathised with the unfortunate plight of the workmen and that he had done all he could to help them. He paid a glowing tribute to the splendid behaviour of the workmen during the three days that had elapsed.

In the night after the meeting, Messrs. Haldar and Chatterjee conferred with the Deputy Commissioner and laid before him the demands of the workmen. The Deputy Commissioner is a very sympathetic man and he has promised to do his best to see that justice is done to the workmen.

Mr. Tutwiler returned to Jamshedpur this morning. The men have as yet showed no disposition to resume work. I understand that the barristers from Calcutta are conferring with the General Manager. The result of their conference will be announced at this evening's meeting. The men so far have behaved very well. A large amount has been collected to pay the workmen who would, in ordinary course of things, receive their wages on Saturday, i.e., on the 27th instant.

STRIKE AT TATA STEEL WORKS.

NO SETTLEMENT YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The strike of men in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur continues. The number of strikers is increasing rapidly. There was no disturbance, but picketting by strikers continued. Clerks and workmen who still worked were intimidated. Yesterday some officials of the management met the bodies of strikers, but no settlement could be arrived at. The men, it is stated, will hold out till the General Manager comes back from Bombay. It is stated that the men sent telegrams to Messrs. Gandhi, C. R. Das, B. Chakravarti and Pandit Malaviya. Funds have been collected. Mr. S. N. Halder, a Calcutta barrister, has gone to Jamshedpur to hold a meeting of strikers.

MEN'S DEMANDS REASONABLE AND MODERATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 24.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of iron and steel industry in this country, after all it is of recent date, a strike of a magnitude undreamt-of before took place at Jamshedpur yesterday. The men had submitted their grievances some time ago, and a deputation had even waited on the General Manager and placed, I am told, some definite demands for increment in wages, etc. The General Manager had promised to consider them. Having waited for nearly five weeks and as no reply was forthcoming, the workmen resorted to the only method possible unorganised as they are under the circumstances. All men of the morning and general shift went to their work as usual. Between 8 and 9 a.m., when the European employees are generally out for breakfast, they left their places and walked out quietly. No one can say anything against the workmen as they went out in an orderly fashion, avoiding all unseemly demonstrations that usually accompany a strike on such a scale. Moreover, it must be said to the credit of the workmen that they left the machines intact without doing any mischief which if they chose they could have done when their masters were out. By 10 a.m., every department of the works, except the clerical department, had been closed. Almost all the boilers had stopped working for want of men. It is with great difficulty two boilers have been working, for on the working of these we depend for water-supply and electric lighting.

The workmen met last evening, and they propose to meet as often as possible. At yesterday's meeting more than 5,000 men were present. Speeches were delivered exhorting all to conform to their decision and not to go to work unless their demands were conceded. Proposal to collect funds to maintain those who are poor and have joined the strike impelled by a call of duty, especially the tribesmen who form a large portion of the working population, and who have joined the strike making common cause, was enthusiastically accepted. Some amount was collected on the spot.

MODERATE AND REASONABLE.

I understand that Mr. C. R. Das has been wired to by workmen. What he can do, no one can say. The workmen have, I learn, presented their case with reason and moderation. All that is necessary now is to grant all concessions prayed for, or arrive at a settlement on a just and equitable basis. The workmen also propose to invoke the aid of Mahatma Gandhi. It is somewhat doubtful if that can be of any avail. Mr. Tutviler, the General Manager, is absent in Bombay and during his absence no more has been made by the authorities on the spot to negotiate with the men. On his return, I am sure, something will be done. I am certain the Company will see its way to accept most of the demands of the workmen which are moderate and show the same solicitude for the interests of the workmen in the same spirit in which it has undertaken to do, in fact already doing, welfare work for labourers with the help of the Servants of India Society.

I wish I could give you the demands of the men. I shall try to get at a copy of it and send you the particulars to-morrow. The nature and magnitude of the strike can be imagined by the fact that the Company employs more than 25,000 men. It used to be said that this town being a proprietory town anything even nearing strike, would be impossible. But these are days when nothing seems to be impossible, and the strike at Jamshedpur of workmen coming mostly from the different provinces of India, is an illustration of that fact.

WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

LATER—Feb. 25.

A meeting of the workmen was held this morning, about 10,000 being present. The Deputy Commissioner of Chaibassa with number of Indian officials of the Works was present. The Deputy Commissioner who spoke fluently in Urdu, said that he was not there as a representative of the Company, but as one interested in peace and order. He sympathised with the grievances of men, as he was himself well aware of the rise in the cost of living. But he said that they ought to have waited for a definite reply from the Company before they struck work. Strike, he said, should be the last resort and that was not the best way of redressing their grievances. He exhorted them to keep peace and not to take to violence at any time, however provoking the circumstances may be. Some spokesmen of the workmen thanked the Deputy Commissioner for the trouble he had taken and for his advice. They argued how by silence they had been exasperated. The management ought to have given them a reply within the period prescribed in their petition. They had waited nearly a month more. They also said that their representatives that formed the Deputation that waited on the General Manager, had placed their definite demands before the Manager and the pleading that such demands have not been made, was merely a lame excuse. The request of the Deputy Commissioner to allow some men to work the boilers that are needed for water-supply and lighting could not be complied with as no one came forward to offer his services. The meeting was agreeable to the proposal that they should not molest anybody in case they preferred to go and work at the boilers.

TATA STEEL WORKS.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

(From a Correspondent,)

JAMSHEDPUR Feb 26.

Mr. Tutwiler did not return this morning. So the strike continues. It is rumoured that he is staying in Bombay with a view to get the consent of the Directors for concessions. It is earnestly hoped that is true and that he would be able to announce such concessions as would result in restoring the confidence of the workmen in the company. One development that noticeable is the strike in the offices also. This, I learn, is not general. Some have absented themselves voluntarily sympathisin with the workmen, while there are others who have been prevented from going t work owing to the fear that the strikers may intimidate them. Anyhow the res a strike in the offices too. The only office that is still working and it is hoped will continue to work is the welfare office, which is under the Servants of India Society Grain and cloth stores supply the needs of workmen and so I am sure they will not be foolish enough to intimidate workme. working in that Department.

Meetings of workmen are being held both in the morning and evening. This morning a message sent by Mr. B. Chakravarti was read out to the meeting in which he had asked the strikers to be calm and behave peacefully and that their cause was just and they were sure to win.

I could gather from the speeches that are being delivered the following demands. I am afraid as the days pass by their demands will grow in number. I wish the company realises this and come to an immediate settlement. This delay in settlement which has cost the company some lakhs is due to the fact that the managing director stays in Bombay. It is said that even if the General Manager had been here he could not have done anything as he has to receive sanction for everything from Bombay. I hope this defect will be removed at least after the present unhappy strike. Moreover unless some arrangement is made, there will be no scope for the Company to show that real sympathy greatly needed, which as Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has put it, will be, even if the demands put forward are granted, economic rather than human.

The demands may be briefly put thus:—

(1) 50 per cent. increment in wages; (2) In case of sickness, leave with wages to be granted on production of medical certificate; (3) One month privilege leave for eleven months' service; (4) There should be 8 hours' work only for all either working in offices or by general shift. At present they are working 8 1/2 hours and 9 hours respectively; (5) In case of accidents, resulting in death, a fixed family allowance either monthly or yearly should be granted to the members; (6) Dispensaries to be opened in outlying positions of the town; (7) Quarters for all workmen, be they skilled or unskilled should be provided and rents to be fixed according to pay, etc.; (8) Recognition of the Indian Employees' Union; (9) That a Committee of this union should have power to enquire into the grievances of workmen on complaint, in cases such as ill-treatment by foremen, etc., and bring the matter to the notice of the management; (10) This Committee should be empowered to act as an intermediary between the company and the prospective employees with a view to give no scope to corrupt practices which are alleged to be prevailing at present; (11) The provision for an intermediate and third class carriage also at the station to take workmen going towards Calcutta. Arrangements should be made in the same manner in which they have made for second and first class passengers; (12) Stability of service requires one month's notice. The committe of the Union should interfere in case of unjust dismissal or discharge.

These are the demands that I could gather from the speeches delivered this morning. Some of them were not, I am informed, put forward when the deputation of workmen met the General Manager. As all these demands appear to be not wholly unreasonable, they may be granted by the management, if they like subject to certain conditions.

TATA WORKS STRIKE NOT YET OVER.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

(From a Correspondent,)

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 28.

At the request of Mr. Scott, the Deputy Commissioner, Messrs. Halder, Chatterjee, Jain and Sukul, who had come from Calcutta, accompanied by five representatives of the strikers, waited upon Mr. Tutwiler, General Manager of the Tata Works, yesterday noon, at his office. After a long discussion the General Manager promised a full and sympathetic consideration of the grievances of the strikers, provided they resumed work immediately, but he said that the authority would take time to prepare the necessary statistics upon which they could decide the question. He also said the position was explained by Messrs. Halder, Chatterjee, Jain and Sukul to the representatives of the employees, who, by large majority decided not to resume work until their demands were satisfied. This decision was approved unanimously by a full assembly of strikers numbering about 40,000 people who had already collected funds sufficient to carry on the strike. The people are very calm and orderly, their attitude too is quite peaceful. A Labour Association is organised and a strong Executive Committee is being formed. There is no prospect of a settlement unless the following points are settled by the Board of Directors: (1) fifty per cent. increase in wages, (2) productions bonus which is now granted to Europeans only, should be granted also to Indian employees, (3) leave with full pay in all cases of sickness and disability through accident at the works, (4) prompt payment of adequate annuities to family of person killed by accident in the works, (5) periodical increments and modification of service rules laying down conditions of dismissal from service, (6) privilege leave of one month in the year on full pay, (7) organisation of a town council with a majority of representatives of the inhabitants on it to deal with questions regarding housing, sanitation, fixing of rents, which is at present carried on in an arbitrary manner by the Town Administrator, Mr. Sawday, (8) holidays should be granted on full pay under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

RLY. STRIKE AT HUBLI.

ABOUT 3,000 MEN OUT.

(From a Correspondent,)

HUBLI, Feb. 28.

The Hubli railway workshop men numbering about 3,000 have been on strike since the morning of the 26th as their demand for increase in wages was treated with contempt. The strikers are peaceful and determined to hold on indefinitely. The Hubli Labour Union with its Railway branch has been started with Mr. Joshi as hon. organiser and adviser and officered by railway men.

ALLAHABAD BOY SCOUTS.

INSPECTED BY SIR H. BUTLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

Sir Harcourt Butler inspected the Allahabad Seva Samiti Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to-day on the Muir College grounds. On arrival his Honour was received by Mr Hirdaya Nath Kunzru, the Chief Commissioner of the Scouts Association. The Girl Guides and Cubs formed the guard of honour. The display was greatly appreciated by his Honour who accepted the Patronage of the Association.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 29.

There has been nearly general rain Assam, the chief amounts being Dibrugarh an inch and a half and Sibsagar one inch elsewhere the weather has been dry. The temperature continues high in Northern India.

Forecast.—No large change.

HOW TO WORK THE REFORMS.

MR. SHASTRI AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri, who arrived here to-day, delivered a lecture at the Bradlaugh Hall in the evening before a large gathering on "Reforms and how to work them", Lala Lajpat Rai presided. Mr. Sastri, who on rising received an ovation, said since he had last the pleasure of addressing in that hall, the Punjab had passed through bitter experiences. It was not fitting that he should speak without referring to that circumstance. There was no Indian heart which did not bleed when they heard of the sorrows and sufferings of the people of the Punjab. Indians wherever they had been, either in India or in England, had felt for them and had given them entire moral support.

Mr. Sastri then referred to the Privy Council judgment in the Amritsar Riot Case and said they had all heard the uncomfortable news. If their case was just in the beginning it was still just. No judgment of a human court could alter that fact. Through all these sufferings Punjab was re-born. There was a new public life. When this sad drama was over they would find themselves collectively as well as individually much stronger, much braver as citizens of the Indian commonwealth than they had ever been. Mr. Sastri then passed on to his subject of reforms and pointed out ways by means of which reforms could be utilised to their fullest extent. They should welcome, he said whatever they had got and make that a success and prove their ability. Mr. Sastri concluded his lecture by saying "Now that the Reform Act was a part of the Statute, it was no lon necessary to manitain the division of Extremists and Moderates. It was hurtful to the interests of the country. The introduction of party system in India would b wrong."

LALA LAJPATRAI'S SPEECH.

Lala Lajpatrai, who made some observations on Mr. Sastri's speech, said there was no use ignoring the fact that there were two parties. He, therefore, appealed to Mr. Sastri that he and other Moderate leaders should insist that the Committee selected to consider and draft and regulations regarding the Reforms should be representative of all sections of the country's political opinion. The Moderate members of the Imperial Legislative Council were running great risk in that if the rules failed to satisfy the country they would lose even the confidence that they enjoyed at present in the country. The reforms, said Lala Lajpatrai, were an improvement over present conditions of the country, but they were quite inadequate for the requirements of the country. This instalment of reforms ought to have been given ten years before. There was nothing in the Reform Act, over which there should be much enthusiasm. When they recollected the sufferings and indignities through which the Punjab had passed, they could not help losing all confidence in the bureaucracy absolutely, unless it was made impossible for the Viceroy and the executive to issue an ordinance which had just been declared legal by the Privy Council and so long as the repetition of the Punjab atrocities was not made impossible, no amount of reforms would help the country much.

FIRE AT DONGREEE.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 30,0000

A big fire took place on Saturday noon in Mandvi in buildings belonging to the Improvement Trust. The houses which were four-storied are situate in Dongri, Bhatbazar, and were occupied by Khojas. On the ground floor of one incense was stored, and it is presumed that the fire originated there. The flames soon spread to the upper floors, but the tenants in the buildings were safely got down with the help of the neighbours. At one time it was feared that the flames would spread to the surrounding buildings, but the water supply being ample, the fire brigade people succeeded in controlling the fire in a short time. The exact amount of damage to the buildings cannot be estimated yet, but it is put down about the figure of Rs. 50,000. The fire, however, caused a great deal of loss to the tenants in the buildings themselves, for they lost almost all their goods and belongings. No lives were lost fortunately, but a Khoja girl got her leg injured while jumping down. A godown nearby where tar was stored was also burnt down.

LATER

A later report says that the damage estimated at three lakhs and one life w lost.

WOMEN BURNT TO DEATH IN DONGRI FIRE.

At the Coroner's Court on Sunday, Mr. E. S. Lambert held an inquest on the body of Lalbai Khimji, a Mahomedan woman aged about 70 years. The deceased used to live with her daughter in a house at Dongri Street. On Saturday, at 11-30 a.m., her house was on fire. She was on the top floor of it and could not get down nor anybody could rescue her as the stairs were all in flames. At last at 5 p.m. a Fire Brigade khalasi found her body burnt and removed it to the morgue. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lad Lloyd accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Captain A. K. Macl an, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Captain J. Verney Aides-de-Camp returned from tour on Saturday.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE IN KHANDESH.

NEED FOR FURTHER EXPANSION OF MOVEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Feb. 25.

The first Joint Co-operative Conference of the two Districts of Khandesh—East and West Khandesh—met at Jalgaon in the Lakshmi-Vilasa Theatre, on Sunday the 22nd of February under the Presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar Vice-president of the Servants of India Society who arrived here on the 21st to discuss with the Reception Committee and the leading Co-operators the needs of the Co-operative development in these two Districts and to settle the language of the resolutions at a meeting which lasted for four hours. The Conference which met on the 22nd was very well attended.

Rao Bahadur Gadgil in welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee, pointed out the Co-opertive achievements and further needs of the two districts and mentioned some of their difficulties. In proposing Mr. Devadhar to the chair he recounted the services of the latter to the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in his address thanked the Co-operators of the two Districts of Khandesh for asking him, though an outsider, to co-operate with them in their efforts to promote the Co-operative Movement.

We divided the problems before the Goverment and the people in two groups—the *Urban* and the *Rural*. He pointed out that 90 per cent of the population of India to-day lives in villages and therefore, any scheme that outlines reconstruction must necessarily take due cognisance of the needs of this vast bulk of the population residing in rural areas, conditions which differ materially from those obtaining in towns and cities. There is besides, a large class of people residing in towns and cities whose wants also deserve to be carefuly studed. "Let us see," said the speaker, "what the co-operative movement was able to achieve in serving both the rural and the poor urban classes in other countries and let us also learn sound principles, useful methods and valuable lessons from its progress outside." After pointing out the trend of the co-operative movement in progressive countries in the West, Mr. Devadhar gave figures to show its growth in India, in Bombay, and in the two Districts of Khandesh indicating its comparative position. The progress so far achieved in the country and in two Districts of Khandesh was, in his opinion, encouraging though compared with other countries they were no where. If the two districts of Khandesh are compared with the other Districts of the Preidency, they were comparatively backward.

They, in India, said the speaker, had so far concentrated the attention on the development of rural credit and it was quite natural that being the prime need of the peasantry. But the time had come whe new types of co-operation had to be multiplied to serve the varied interests of th agriculturists. Thus the formation of purchase and sale Societies had to he under taken necessarily. He then pointed out the channels in which greater co-operative effo should flow to fertilise the whole of the fiel of agriculture and its wants and in mentioning the classes among whom Co-operative propaganda had to be preachd with a view to enlisting their sympahies, he enumerated (1) the small traders, poor artisans and the struggling middle class (2) the women who largely handle provision, and (3) students and children who are potential citizens, and described the various needs of these classes which could be supplied by co-operative organization.

Before concluding his speech, Mr. Devadhar asked the Co-operators to consider the bearings of the any important resolutions that would be moved at the Conference and to carry them out in practice in the belief that thereby they would be doing a very practical service to their countrymen in a truly patriotic spirit.

RESOLUTIONS.

Various resutions were passed at the conferenc. One resolution emphasised the necessity of the spread of Co-oeration and the need of a paid officer for each district to spread the movement and especially to watch and guide new societies or of increasing the Bhatta of the Asstt. Honorary Organisers. Another resolution referring to the part women should take in the movement was moved by local lady Mrs. Girijabai Kelkar, wife of the District Deputy Collector. A resolution proposing that the principles of Co-oeration should be taught to boys and girls by means of easy lectures or lessons was also adopted.

Other resolutions emphasised the need of thrift, of federating all the societies in the East Khandesh District with the Jalgaon Central Co-operative Bank, of forming stores Housing Societies and Weavers' and Dyers' societies. A resolution requested Government to audit the account of primary stores but not to charge audit fees in the case of those whose transactions did not exceed one lakh, in the beginning. Another emphasised the need of Government revising the scale of audit fees in the case of Co-operative Societies with a share capital of over Rs. 50,000. Sir Vithaldas was thanked for his generous help to the Co-oerative Department for starting night classes for the members of Co-operative Societies, and it was resolved to take advantage of the scheme. A resolution explaining the object of the Co-operative Central Institute in Bombay and suggesting that steps should be taken to form a branch at Jalgaon was moved from the chair. It was further resolved to start a Junior Secretaries' Training Class at Jalgaon for which a Committee was appointed. It was also resolved to form co-operative Societies for the working people. Discussing the disposal of the surpluses of the Jalgaon Central Co-operative Bank, a resolution suggested the formation of cotton sale and urban societies and long-term loans to societies to liquidate the old debts of the members. A resolution recommended that early steps should be taken to form a District Central Co-operative Bank at Dhulia for West Khandesh. The need of the further expansion of he movement by popular methods was also adopted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Wilson College Day, at 6 p.m., Sir George Carmichael, presiding.

The s.s. Devanha with outward mails of Feb. 12 expected to arive Bombay at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall, 7-30 p.m.

Annual Prize Gathering of the Vanita Vishram, Zaverbai Hall, Sandhurst Road 5-15 p.m.

J. N. Tata anniversary meeting at the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Rovelin St., 5.45 p.m. Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

FRIDAY, March 5.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

Annual Gathering of Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Muzaffarabad Hall, 5 p.m.

Last day of receiving Exhibits, at the Prince of Wales Museum, for the Childrens Welfare Exhibition.

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Pheroze Cowasji Karanjawala, Mrs. Ardeshir Cowasji Karanjawala, Messrs. Manek and Tehmurus Ardeshir Karanjawala and daughters of the deceased are thankful to their numerous friends and relatives and members of the Public for their kind messages of sympathy in their recent grievous loss by the death of Mr. Ardeshir Cowasji Karanjawala and regret their inability to reply to each individually.

"Chand Suraj."

Ahmedabad, Feb. 28th 1920.

CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd., notifies the following delays on telegrams: India to Australia—Full rate 74 hours; Deferred 92 hours. Australia to India—Full rate 58 hours; Deferred 62 hours.

INFLUENZA PREVENTION BY SALT WATER.

Dr. Sandiland the Executive Health Officer of Bombay Municipality has given permission to Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni to use a hall in the Dharmashala on the Falkland Road to give lectures to the public to prevent Influenza by salt-water-nose-wash and throat-gargle, etc. Dr. Vaman will begin the operations very soon.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

The Saunstha has received the following donations:—Rs. 501 from Mr. Mondaji Pandurang Khandke in commemoration of the wedding of his son Dattatraya and daughter Yamunabai. Rs. 201 from the Alliance Stores & Trading Co. Rs. 25 from Pandurang Balwant Satpute in commemoration of the Wedding of his son Ramchandra.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The mail steamer Morvada, which left Bombbay on the 7th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Tuesday the 24tr ultime.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb sat on Saturday for the last time as Judicial Commissioner in Court as the highest appellate authority in Bangalore. The members of the Bar met him in the President's Court to bid him farewell.

* * *

The subordinates of the Survey of India working in Bangalore have petitioned the Superintendent of the Southern Circle for increase of pay in view of the high cost of living.

* * * *

Mr. W. P. Barton is appointed officiating Resident of Mysore vice Mr. A. V. Cobb proceeding on leave. Col, C. D. Windham succeeds. Mr. Barton as resident of Baroda.

* * * *

The Casualty List No. 965 I. E. F. contains: Killed.—Indian Army, Capt. L. A. Cuthbert, Lts. C. R. Lund and A. T. T. Bake. Wounded:—Indian Army, Capts J. M. Hobbs, M.C., N.G. Hind and Lts. M. B. Ailsebrook ceeds Mr. Barton as Resident of Baroda.

* * * *

A Canara correspondent wires under Saturday's date that the local collector held a Durbar to present medals, badges etc., to those who helped in the War.

* * * *

The Poona District Congress Committee have passed resolutions condemning the anti-Indian agitation in South Africa and the British East Africa against the rights of Indians as equal citizens of the British Empire and urging the Government of India to take retaliatory measures in case those Governments refuse to withdraw anti-Indian Legislation. The Committee also urge upon the attention of the Government of India the desirablity of including in the Rules and Regulations Committee more representatives of the Indian National Congress who are already in the Council.

Sir Claude and Lady Hill held an Evening Party on the 28th evening in Delhi, which was a brilliant success, says an Associated Press message.

The Unequalled Reliability of the
COMMER
IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE
LORRY
Can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.
Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD:
B. M. C. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo" Telephone: 457

GODREJ'S SAFES
Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1913.
810 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

Just Out (2nd Edition)
GUIDE TO
INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
WITH FULL TEXT OF THE ACTS.
The only clear, concise and complete work on the subject, by
J. R. BATLIBOI, F.S.A.A.
OF BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
Incorporated Accountant; Vice-Principal and Professor of Accounting at Davar's College of Commerce for the last 12 years; Professional Auditor and Bombay University Examiner.
Sold by all Bombay Book-sellers
PRICE Rs. 4/-

Re: INCOME TAX AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & Co.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years,
AT 53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1880.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: DIXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 788.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
WAGNER A.C. ROTH D.C.
NOW AVAILABLE.
½ H.-P., to 50 H.-P., Rectifiers, etc.
P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,
Phone 3682. 204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED.
WANTED—A FOREMAN, experienced in the manipulation and supervision of up-to-date newspaper Printing Machines. Apply with testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.
Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.
We are importers & stockists of:—
Chemicals of all kinds,
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sixing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.
N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMMAM STREET,
Telephone. No. 1687. Tele. Add, "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parison make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

JAL DINSHAW CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CARPETS
Save middleman's profits, by buying direct from the manufacturer, 100 exquisite and charming designs to select from Inspection solicited. Mofussil orders executed per V.P.P. Money refunded on all goods not approved.
Corded and plain China silk for gents' suits and ladies' dresses available at wholesale
V. G. MAHARAJ,
125, Corner Esplanade and Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
CB775

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
82, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examination, a speciality.
PROSPECTUS . ON APPLICATION.

CHILDREN'S PRETTY SOCKS.
COTTON AND WOOLEN.
in all sizes and shades.
From Re. 1/4 per pair.
A. R. DIAS &BROS.
51/53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAJAN & CO.,
ROOFING
WHITEGLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAGEE'S CORDIAL
OF THE ENTRACT OF
COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
TONIC
STIMULANT
ALTERNATIVE
CONSTRUCTIVE
NUTRITIVE
DIGESTIVE
Manufactured by
KALHAKMON CHEMICAL CO.
ST. LOUIS, M.
wholesale from
T.M. THAKORE & CO.
36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 1, 1920.

TEUTONIC.

"If the taking of Constantinople from the Turk was to be the necessary result of the war, then, as President of th Indian Peace Delegation, he suggested that we ought not to have asked Indian to participate in a war against Turkey." This is the declaration made by Mr. Montagu in the course of his interview by a representative of the "Evening Standard" in reply to the article by Lord Robert Cecil advocating the expulsion of the Turkish Government from Constantinople. The declaration will be received throughout India and the Moslem world with feelings of grateful relief. It will do more. It will present to the world at large the campaign against the Turks in its true colours as a pernicious movement prompted by religious bigotry and by ignorance of the most cherished sentiments of millions of His Majesty's subjects, not to speak of the political bankruptcy which disregards the grave perils to the peace of the world which the success of the propaganda will inevitably entail. For, those who urge the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople are advocating a course which is a direct and deliberate violation of all the principles of nationality, justice and self-determination and of the sanctity of solemn pledges for the vindication of which the war was waged. If they had their way, the inference which the world would draw would be this that the repeated declarations of Allied statesmen regarding the purpose of the war were merely fine phrases and that the real object was to secure the domination of the European race over the "Asiatics" and through this domination the exploitation of the rich latent resources of the East for the benefit of the West. That is what stripped of its verbiage all the fire and fury of "The Times" amounts to.

For, what is it that "The Times" says? "The Moslems," it says, are entitled to every legitimate consideration, but are not entitled to direct the policy of the British Empire, which cannot be governed in accordance with the balance of fears but only by frank, popular support for the principles of a foreign policy which the peoples of the Empire can understand and for which in case of need they will be prepared to fight." Who are "the peoples of the Empire"? Mr. Montagu has declared that "throughout India all who expressed opinion on the subject, whatever their race or creed, believed that non-interference with the seat of the Khalifat was indispensable to external and internal peace in India." Are then these three hundred millions of His Majesty's subjects not "the peoples of the Empire?" "The Times" is horrified at the suggestion that these millions of "Asiatics" should express a desire to have a say in the direction of the foreign policy of the Empire. And it raises the new constitutional stunt that the tone of the Moslem deputation—which has asked for a hearing on behalf of the Indian Moslems—"is inadmissible and challanges the right of the British people to determine the policy of the British Government" and that "the Constantinople issue touches the foundation of constitutional and parliamentary control over the acts of the executive." Granting that the British people are supporting the un-British outcry against the fulfilment of a pledge of which they took advantage—and the manifesto of the British Labour Party shows that the British democracy can never countenance any violation of the principle of nationality and self-determination—what does the constitutional plea of "The Times" come to? This that the British people have the right forcibly to dictate the foreign policy of the Empire, however repugnant that policy may be to the sentiments of millions of their fellow-subjects and however prejudicial to their interests.

Where then is the boasted solidarity of the Empire, and the equality of status which India is proclaimed to have won in the League of Nations, not to speak of the common sacrifices and sufferings she bore in the war? Is partnership in the Empire then a pure humbug and a delusion? Fortunately, "The Times" has long ceased to speak the mind of the British democracy whose heart beats sound, as the Labour Party's statement, with its clear and unambiguous emphasis on the principle of self-determination, amply bears out, though the latter does not, through ignorance of the obligations of Islamic law, fully take into account the interpretation of the Khalifate and the need for the secular control of the Sultan-Khalif over the Holy Places. For the rest, the Moslem world will receive with intense relief the authoritative declaration of the Secretary of State that the pledge of the Premier of January 5, 1918, was not an offer but a real pledge—a pledge which the British Government are in honour bound and determined to carry out. And his declaration brings home, so far as responsible statesmen like Robert Cecil are concerned, the rebuke of the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali that they are prepared to blacken the fair name of their country by a bare-faced act of double-dealing. Mr. Bennet's effusions are too flimsy to need notice. The sympathy of Moslems for the Turks has its root in religion and the principles of justice and self-determination and it cannot be affected by giving the Turks a bad name. "The lesson of previous similar agitations is that a firm policy towards Turks weakens the effective resentment of Indian Moslems," says "The Times." We marvel at the expression in a British journal of this Teutonic notion of trampling upon the religious sentiments of Moslems and the national aspirations of a brave and much-abused people. But then Teutonic is the policy which inspires the new crusade against the Turk.

TRAVANCORE.

The Travancore Popular Assembly, an institution founded by Dewan Madhava Rao, meets once a year. It was in the beginning considered to be a great political solemnity, but after sixteen years, the members have still to stand in front of the dais where officials, high and low, are seated, descant on the grievances of the people, and humbly solicit redress. Officials nod and smile, and members retire with a bored feeling of barren achievements. Members are not free to record their votes on a particular question or in any other concerted manner indicate the feeling of the people. This is the truth about the vaunted merits of the Assembly. The Dewan, in the annual meeting held last week, summarised the administration report of the year. It was a bumper year with the income running near two crores; the usual advance in education was maintained; industrial concerns are developing and it is significant that there is a notable increase under the heads of stamps and registration. These are evidences of prosperity, but if there is one thing more than any other in the surface of political life, it is the grave dissatisfaction at the slow pace of reform. In a State humming with industrial enterprise, like Mysore, the political problem does not perhaps absorb as much interest as in Travancore; but even there, the people have the advantages of council Government and a better fitted legislature. Nor has Travancore the fascination of intensive personal rule which is the feature of some other Indian States.

In reviewing the report of the year, we shall discard the cataloguing of events in each department. The event of the year which is agitating the people is the measure of Legislative reform issued by way of a personal proclamation by the Maharajah. People took time to emerge from the turmoil of pedantic squabbles into which the decision plunged them; some said the power of personal law-giving was dubious, others that it was perfect. As the debates died down, it began to dawn on the disputants that they had better take stock of the substance of the royal favour and realise the deficiencies of the measure, as tested by the culture and competence of the people to share in the direction of their affairs. The Popular Assembly is an institution of pure bahadurism. It has droned for sixteen years without an innovation to make it a respectable resort for men of legislative talents. When it decays and dies, there will be few to join the obsequies or to shed a tear for it. Real reform must be introduced in the Legislative Council; and the Assembly, besides being a ceremonial gathering, may be used as a temporary electorate; the better way would be to disband it and resort to direct election. According to last year's reform, the Council is to consist of 25 members of whom only 11 are to be non-officials. Of this small group of non-officials, there are only four from the general electorate, the rest being reserved for vested interests as well as nomination. The device is unsatisfactory, and is too late for serious criticism by a decade. Except for the enfranchisement of adult women, we cannot commend the Durbar on the little scheme they heralded with so much flourish.

The reform barely corresponds with that of 1892 in British India, and we are not surprised at the stir caused in Travancore by protests against its inadequacy. "Rights of interpellation" and "budget discussion" are trumpery formulas when the first essential of popular representation is lacking. In view of the propaganda executive orders have been served on a considerable number of well-known publicists to abstain from demonstrations. The latter include leading lawyers and almost all the local editors of Trivandrum. There is no occasion for such panicky and unprecedented steps to be taken in view of the dissatisfaction of people. Mr. Krishnan Nair, Dewan, is a very affable gentleman, but there are occasions when people claim from administrators something more than the tokens of ingratiating fuss. For two years a great agitation has been going on in the State to admit "lower classes" into all ranks of employment, especially in the revenue department. By a hoary myth in Travancore, the revenue collector is a sacerdotal functionary, but all classes have claimed almission on the basis of merit. The Dewan has not accomplished much in view of the deepening agitation. If he is not able to take courage in both hands and advise his Highness to accept real reforms and discard obsolete preferences, he will be looked upon as a spent force. Travancore has much to boast of, but it lacks in a certain symmetry of advance. We hope that Mr. Krishnan Nair, if he remains in office, or his successor, if he retires, will manage to get the patriotic elements in full sympathy with the administration.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

"Ditcher" writing in "Capital" remarks that in interpreting the amnesty, Bengal and Bombay, far from being generous, are showing signs of timidity. The monster petition addressed from Bombay to the Secretary of State was returned, but we think that for such a result of incredible shabbiness, there must have been some petulant blundering somewhere which it is for the Secretary of State to find out. To return a petition in scorn is not a very polite or politic course to adopt and we can only regret the insensibility with which it was handled. Still we think that "Ditcher" is a little premature in fixing up the generosity of the Bombay Government, for though they lack in flashy quickness, they are expected to compare well in the end. As for Bengal, it was only the other day that three of the accused in the Alipore Bomb Case were released. In Madras Mr. C. S. Sitharama Iyer of the Chingleput treason case, who was convicted of having corresponded with German generals, has been released. When people involved in cases so sensational are being liberated, we think the Bombay Government ought to review the acts of generosity they recommended and see if they could not release prisoners convicted on charges of sedition in the past. Take the case of the Savarkar brothers. One of them has been suffering for nearly eleven years, his crime consisting, as the Rowlatt Report says, "chiefly of a series of inflammatory verses." He was a young man who, in his ebullience, wrote what he wrongly thought was great and inspiring. Is it not time for Government mercifully to recollect that he has paid for more than all his guilt? Surely the aim of Government is not to retaliate, but to reform. If the prisoners in the Alipore Bomb case and Chingleput Treason case are to enjoy liberty and the prospect of a better life, we ask the Bombay Government to consider the case of the Savarkar brothers, who, by release, will be getting no more than what they—as we guess—might have got if they had been in Madras or Bengal. In saying this, we have no childish hope of tickling the vanity of Government and making them outstrip other administrations; no such incentive to emulation is meant. But we merely put it to Sir George Lloyd if his Government may not be thought to be a little over-hesitating, where they can well be generous. The Savarkar brothers have had their portion, and we ask Government to remember them.

Notes of the Day.

The Lost Admiration.

A correspondent who hides his identity under the pseudonym "At-one-time-admirer-of-the-Chronicle," writes rebuking us in anger. He informs us that from being "a champion of the oppressed and distressed, a seeker after public welfare, and a leader of right politics, however pungent and toilsome the method may be," we have degenerated, utterly degenerated; but we are thankful for the assurance that if only we collect ourselves up, we may yet be saved. The letter is full of coloured imageries, all of which are to our disadvantage. The emotion in which our admirer of better times writes, has, however, betrayed to us the susceptibilities we offended in him. "This morning" he says "I saw "The Chronicle" come with a vituperation at the meeting in Shantaram's Chawl in honour of the Lalaji . . . Does "The Chronicle" want the world to become hypocrite with it and its foster-mother Mrs. Annie Besant? The hoodlums of Bombay have come to discriminate between truth-tellers and hypocrites." And much more in strains that are severer. We did criticise the hooters seated in certain parts of the audience during the meeting and condemned their tactics as intolerant and unworthy. Our correspondent is fired with the idea that it was due to secret filial emotions in a relationship he invented for himself, and without which criticisms of public conduct can generally be explained. "New India" in the same context says that "The Chronicle" never loves Mrs Besant! Whenever a hearing is refused to a leader ready to speak in order—it may be, as in 1918, in the War Conference or as in the recent public meeting—we have a right to criticise the arbitrary action, whether of a chairman or of a crowd. And when to intolerance is added concerted shouts, the conduct deserves unqualifiedly to be censured, without reference to parties. We would hazard the belief that our correspondent is one to whom politics is purely a tangle of rivalries and that he probably yielded to the temptation of hooting at our alleged "foster-mother."

Characteristics.

The recent debate in the Imperial Council on communal representation has given the "Pioneer" the opportunity, which it rarely misses on such occasions, to vent a little of its spleen on Hindu political leaders. Not that there is much love lost between our Allahabad contemporary and the Moslem "political leaders" in this country. But the temptations of playing off one party against the other have always proved too strong for Anglo-Indian oracles and the "Pioneer" would be proving false to its tradition if it did not turn every occasion to this unholy purpose. The Allahabad journal writes:—

India is not the land of Hindus alone, any more than it is the land of Mahomedans alone. We fear that on the part of Hindu political leaders there is a reluctance to recognise this fact save as an intellectual proposition which has little translation into practice. The attitude displayed by many Hindu members of the Indian Legislative Council might well be taken to imply that they regard the Mahomedans as a mere appendage to the chariot of Hindu political progress.

Moslems, who had occasion not long ago to witness or learn of their co-religionists having been made to walk hand-cuffed along with their Hindu brethren in the open streets of the Punjab, —amidst the jeers of Anglo-Indian scribes of the type of the "Civil and Military Gazette" and "Pioneer", who gloatingly dwelt on the consummation of Hindu-Moslem unity in this form—do not need to be told by the "Pioneer" in what light to take the attitude of Hindu members of the Council. Moslems understand their duties very well and can tell a friend when they know him—and a foe, when they see him.

The Non-Brahmin Problem.

Replying in Parliament to Commander Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Fisher said that the only instruction that was sent to Madras in connection with the non-Brahmin question, was that separate representation through reserved seats did not mean communal representation through communal electorates. The voting was to be general; only a certain number of seats were to be held by the non-Brahmins. Non-Brahmins are not to be elected by non-Brahmins only, but by the whole electorate. When the Joint Report was written, the voting strength of non-Brahmins was considered to be 4 to 1; fuller details show that it is 8 to 1. With such an overwhelming majority of *voters*, it is idle for non-Brahmins to contend that the number of reserved seats should be 66 per cent. The number of reserved seats is to be limited to bare necessities and the increase of voting strength should lead to the reduction of reserved seats.

Absolution for Officials.

Thus the Bombay correspondent of "Capital":—

A Bill will be introduced forthwith in the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919, so as to make it clear that no member, officer or servant of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Board and no member of any committee appointed by the Board shall be personally liable for anything done in good faith under the provisions of the Act; and also that the Board shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising from any wrongful act or omission on the part of any person in their employment. What a luxury it must be to be able to sin legally like the two big "D's" and others of Punjab notoriety!

CRUSADE AGAINST TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 29.

In the course of an interview by a representative of the "Evening Standard" Mr. Montagu replying to the article by Lord Robert Cecil advocating the turning out of the Turkish Government from Constantinople declared that if the taking of Constantinople from the Turk was to be the necessary result of the war, then as President of the Indian Peace Delegation he suggested that we ought not to have asked Indians to participate in a war against Turkey. He emphasised that in view of India's war services no country in the world was so entitled to have its wishes considered in this connection as India and through out India all who expressed opinion on the subject, whatever their race or creed, believed that non-interference with the seat of the Khalifat was indispensable to external and internal peace in India. The Indian peace delegation had never opposed the formation an Armenian state or the rescue of Arabs Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia and Palestine from the dominion of the Turk. No other nation had so good a right to Constantinople as the Turks who formed the largest block of the population in the city. Therefore we must choose between the Turks and an international regime, historical examples of which had not been so successful as to make it certain that the resulting Government would be better than under the Turk. It would not be easier to prevent Armenian massacres when the Turk was wandering in Asia Minor away from the European influence than when he was in touch with Europe in Constantinople. He declared that the recent rumours that Turkey was to be destroyed and deprived of its capita had been one of the prime causes of recent Armenian massacres.

PRONOUNCEMENT OF JANUARY 5TH.

Referring to Lord Robert Cecil's statement that the Premier's speech on January 5th, 1918, was an offer to the Turks that if they made peace Constantinople might be left to them, Mr. Montagu pointed out that Lord Robert Cecil was then a member of the Government. He was surprised that Lord Robert Cecil should have been made a party to an offer which would have made peace open to all objections now urged by Lord Robert Cecil. The pronouncement of January 5th, 1918, was not an offer but an authoritative pronouncement of the war aims made, when Turkey was really being beaten. It was hailed with sigh of relief throughout India. Mr. Montagu emphasised the importance of the solidarity of the Empire and declared that Lord Robert Cecil had his way blame woul fall upon England, the loyalty of the Moslem in India would be solely tried and their fait in the British Empire might be imperilled.

PLEA FOR TURKISH TURKEY.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. noon, Feb. 29.

In the course of an interview by a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" Mr. Montagu stated that after every reference to possible destruction of the Turkish Empire a a consequence of the terms of peace he received a vast quantity of telegrams or protest from all parts of India. He declared that the Indians had real grievance in this connection. The Mohammedans who thought about the matter were certainly genuine for instance the Aga Khan and the Nizam of Hyderabad. He paid a tribute to their loyalty. He mentioned that the Aga Khan had twice postponed his return to India and had travelled across Europe in order to lay his views before the Council of Four in Paris and while the Nizam was rejoicing in the victory of the King-Emperor prayers were ordered to be offered in mosques that friendship should be established between Britain and Turkey. He pointed out that the Hindus had largely joined in manifestations in favour of the retention of the Khilafat in Constantinople and every government and official in India with whom he had communicated sympathised with the Moslem view. The Government of India, whilst maintaining the absolute impossibility of the extremists demand for the maintenance of the old Ottoman Empire always sympathised with the plea fo Turkish, Turkey and urged the views upon the Imperial Government through Mr. Montagu and the members of the Indian delegations. All that the Indians could claim and all that Moderate Indians had claimed was that the countries which were Moslem before the war sh uld remain so.

EXPULSION OF TURKS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

IN FAVOUR AND AGAINST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. noon, Feb. 29.

A hundred M. P.s have signed Lord Robert Cecil's memorial in favour of expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople. Over a hundred have signed Major Walter Guiness' counter-memorial.

The French are of opinion that the continuance of the Turkish regime in Constantinople is necessary in view of the feelings of Moslems in the Near East.

"THE TIMES" FURIOUS.

MOSLEMS NOT ENTITLED TO DIRECT POLICY OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. noon, Feb. 29.

The "Times" in the course of a leader protests against the efforts to bring the Indian Moslem feeling into play to support the decision to leave Constantinople in the hands of the Turks.

"The Times" says that the Moslems are entitled to every legitimate consideration but are not entitled to direct the policy of the British Empire which can not be governed in accerdance with the balance of fears, but only by frank popular support for the principles of a foreign policy which the peoples of the Empire can understand and for which in case of need they will be prepared to fight. The decision with regard to Constantinople continues "The Times" is weak and immoral because it is governed by no principle and is open to strong suspicion of being influenced by financiers and the outcome of the fatal tendency of the Supreme Council to seek compromises because they have sacrificed by their own mistakes the authority to enforce sound decision. The necessity for ending the Turkish rule in Europe is morally and historically indisputable.

"The Times" is of opinion that the agitation of Indian Moslems is largely fostered by agencies desiring to keep the Turks in Constantinople for other than religious reasons. The lesson of previous similar agitations is that a firm policy towards the Turks weakens the effective resentment of Indian Moslems. There is much force in Mr. Bennett's contention that the British authorities have done little to guide Indian Moslems to a just judgment of the issues and other experienced Indian authorities would not subscribe to Sir G. Roos-Keepel's conclusions. Anyhow, the tone of the Moslem deputation en route to England is inadmissible and challenges the right of the British people to determine the policy of the British Government. The Constantinople issue touches the foundation of constitutional and parliamentary control over the acts of the executive.

PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS NOT TO BE ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 29.

The Supreme Council to-day, received President Wilson's reply on the subject of the Adriatic and postponed to-morrow's business in order to discuss it forthwith.

The Council has agreed not to announce the provincial resolutions taken as regards the Turkish peace until the settlement can be published in toto. It is expected that th present conferences will terminate about weekend and it is hoped to settle the Turki Treaty in principle before the break-up, but if necessary, the settlement of details will be relegated to the Ambassadors' Council Paris.

The Hungarian representations as regar their treaty and various other matters have will have to be settled in principle after whic details will be referred to the Ambassadors Council.

"APPLY SELF-DETERMINATION."

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 28.

The Labour Party has issued a statement, replying to Indian Moslems. It points out that the Kaliphate of Osmanli Turks is not acknowledged by the rest of the Mohammedan world and as the question is a religious one, it should be settled by Moslems. The reply distinguishes between the various races formerly under the Turkish rule and urges that the principle of Self-Determination should be applied, where possible excluding the parts of Turkey like the North-Eastern Provinces and Armenia, where it is not applicable and where reconstruction should be undertaken by the League of Nations. The internationalisation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus is favoured and the populaion of Syrian districts and Palestine and Mesopotamia should be consulted as to whether they desire restoration of the Ottoman sovereignty, unconditional independence or mandate under the League of Nations.

SEPARATION OE STAMBUL FROM TURKEY OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 29.

The Labour Party statement replying to Indian Moslems opposes the separation of Stamboul from Turkey, unless it be proved that the international control of the Straits is impossible without it. They are not convinced that this is the case. They sugest that Pera and both the shores of the Bosphorous might be ceded by Turkey and constituted with the Gallipoli Peninsula into an international territory. Stamboul itself including the mosque of St. Sophia might be left under the Turkish sovereignty and remain the capital of the Turkish State, if the Turks desired it. They suggest that

TURKS' RIGHT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

MR. MONTAGU'S PLEA.

MR. AMIR ALI'S HEROIC DEFENCE.

THE "TIMES" FURIOUS.

the destiny of Turkey is less important to Islam than the destinies of much larger Moslem populations that come under European domination.

The Labour Party stand for full rapid establishment of national self-government in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

PROPOSED DEBATE ON CONSTANTINOPLE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir William Adamson Mr. Bonar Law stated that the discussion on Constantinople would be held on February 26th. The Premier would be present.

BRITISH MARINE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

ROUTE MARCH THROUGH CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A message from Constantinople states that a detachment of British Marines has been landed and held a route march through the city. Large crowds were deeply impressed.

WARSHIPS TO BOSPHORUS.

DECISIONS OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" states that France and Italy have decided to send warships to the Bosphorus.

TURKS TO REMAIN IN CONSTANTINOPLE!

PORTE IMPRESSED WITH THE DECISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Feb. 29.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Feb. 23.—The High Commissioner's announcement as regards the Turks remaining in Constantinople has greatly impressed the Porte in asmuch that the Ministry of Interior has telegraphically circularised the Provincial authorities announcing the decision and urging the adoption of measures to prevent attacks against non-Moslems which might b prejudicial to Turkey's interests.

The decision to withdraw British troop from Batum has been cancelled.

THE KHILAFAT.

AND THE MOSLEM'S DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

The Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference was held to-day in the Calcutta Town Hall and was attended by leading Hindus and Mahomedans including the Punjab leaders now in Calcutta. The hall was over-crowded and an overflow meeting was to be held.

Maulana Abdul Karim Azad presided. In the course of his presidential address Maulana Azad said the Moslem was bound to obey the order of the Khalif and he who refused to act according to his order was not a Moslem. If the Moslems followed this principle they would never suffer defeat at the hands of any nation. He urged the seven crores of Moslems of India to prepare themselves for great sacrifices for the preparation of the Khilafat. The placing of Moslem sacred places, he said, in the hands of non-Moslems would be prejudicial to their religion and every true Moslem must protest against this process. According to the Mahomedan Holy Books, in the sacred country of Arabia there was a certain area which was to be inhabited exclusively by the followers of the Prophet and in which no non-Moslem could enter. It was the duty of every Mahomedan to see that this law was not broken. The Moslems should urge this fact repeatedly and forcibly by representations and deputations before those who were engaged in deciding the fate of Turkey.

On the motion of Moulana Abul Bari, seconded by Mr. Shaukat Ali, a resolution was adopted strongly denouncing the attitude of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Christian prelates and statesmen as regards Turkey and emphatically stating that if the settlement of Peace with Turkey is in any way against the religious injunctions and demands of Islam, i.e., if the dominions of the Khalifa are not kept intact, as they were before the war, it will place a heavy strain upon Moslem loyalty.

KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA IN CALCUTTA.

CONFERENCE BEGAN ON SATURDAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

After completing the Khilafat work here Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Messrs. Ashafaqueali Akhtarali, the two secretaries will start on Monday the 1st March for Dacca, Sylhet, Mymensingh, and Chittagong. The party will tour in Eastern Bengal for about ten days.

The Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference begins its first session to-day at the Town Hall. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is elected President, Delegates from District Khilafat Committees are joining in large numbers Maulana Abdul Bari Sabeh and Mr. Mushir Hasamkidwai are expected to-day.

TURKEY AND GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Who can tell us the cause of this volcanic opposition in Britain against Turkey? How has it burst forth in that country, just when Mr. Montagu is laid up, when the Aga Khan is on the high seas, and when the Maharaja of Bikaner, Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu have returned to India? We ask,

(1) Is it all natural? If so, who has suppressed it so long?

(2) Is it all ethical? If so, why was Britain friendly to Turkey for full two centuries?

(3) Is it all political? If so, why are the Archbishops pressing for the evacuation of the Turks from Constantinople?

(4) Is it all diplomatic? If so, why are France and Italy insisting on the retention of the Sultan in Stamboul?

(5) Is it Christian-like? If so, why is Puritan America opposed to this parcelling off of Turkey?

Viewed from these standpoints, it is quite clear, Sir, that the present opposition of British politicians against Turkey is wholly unjust, unwise, indefensible and reprehensible. And it further betrays colossal ignorance or prejudice of even Members of Parliament, all because the Government of India or the India Office has not placed before the British public the definite demands of Moslems and of Indians in respect of the retention of Turkey intact. Is it not then the pious duty of the Government of India to contradict without delay the irresponsible and incorrect utterances of Lord Bryce and others in connection with the attitude of the Moslems towards Khilafat and to press the Moslem case to the notice of the British public through the India Office? To the great misfortune of India, Mr. Montagu is confined to bed. In this most critical moment when Mr. Fisher is acting, may we hope that Lord Sinha and Mr. Basu will cable their own impression of the situation as they have seen on the spot? Time is precious. The situation is grave. And no conventionality should stand in the way of a speedy and satisfactory solution. May Heaven help us!—Your, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Feb. 28.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

ACTIVE SERVICE ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the present agitation which has been raised through Lord Bryce's action in advocating the eviction of the Turkish Government from Constantinople, this Association proposes as soon as a meeting place can be arranged to hold a meeting to discuss the matter. In view of the fact that many members have fought alongside the Indian Mahomedans, and that many thousands of these have died fighting for the Empire, it is hoped that a resolution will be pased sympathising with them in this particular instance and supporting the action of the British and French Governments, in leaving Constantinople in the hands of the Turks and codemning the agitation started by Lord Bryce.

It is hoped that a leading Bombay Mahomedan will address the meeting.—Yours, etc.

(Signature Illegible.)
Honorary Secretary.

RECEPTION TO H. H. AGA KHAN.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

A hearty and warm reception will be given to H. H. the Aga Khan by the Central Khilafat Committee of India (Bombay) and the Volunteers of the Moslem Home Rule, Bombay Young, and Deccan Volunteers Corps are required in uniform at 5 (B.T.) in the morning on Tuesday the 2nd instant at the Apollo Bunder.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S WELCOME TO AGA KHAN.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, have decided to accord a warm welcome to H. H. Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan, who is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning at Apollo Bunder at 6 a.m.

The following wireless message has been sent to His Highness by Mr. Chotani, the President of the Central Khilafat Committee:—

"Central Khilafat Committee of India have voted you an address. Kindly wire acceptance. Arrangements for reception and procession made."

The procession is to be arranged, subject to the acceptance of His Highness, the programme of which will be sent to to-day's evening papers.

KHILAFAT SABHA, BARODA.

On 25th instant, a public meeting of Hindu Muslims was held in the Maharaja Theatre at 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Seth Haribhugti Saheb. The following two resolutions were passed.

(1) "That this meeting firmly supports the resolutions passed by the recent All India Khilafat Conference Bombay."

(2) "That this meeting appoints a Committee of Hindus and Muslims to collect funds for the Khilafat, and help by money in this cause."

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CROPS

The Captain of the above Corps requires his volunteers to be present in Uniform at 5 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow at the Apollo Bunder to join the reception in honour of H. H. the Aga Khan.

REFORMS IN KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the heading "Provincial Governments and Indian States" you have published in your issue of this day a letter from 'a subject of a Native State' which entirely misrepresented the object for which certain members of the Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha have come to Bombay. If your correspondent had taken the trouble to enquire he could have easily ascertained that the deputation has come here to engage the sympathy, support and co-operation of those interested in Kathiawar and with the aims and objects of the Sabha, which are to promote the general welfare of the Province of Kathiawar as a whole. It has no such specific intention as your correspondent gives it credit for and your correspondent may rest assured that whatever steps the Sabha may take, will be taken after due deliberation and weighing of all pros and cons in consultation with those qualified to judge on Kathiawar affairs.—Yours, etc.

D. B. SHUKLA,
President,
Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha.
Chowpatty,
Bombay, Feb. 27.

(Continued from Column 6.)

enemies and again you should give a wide berth to those who desire to lead people into paths of violence and unconstitutional activity. There are yet others who seem to imagine that we have only to wait and watch to gather the fruits of freedom. They do not think that we shall have to labour for them. They would have us just spread out our aprons so as to catch the fruits falling from heaven. They are our enemies and teach us to be dependent on others' favours. "Remember that he only gains freedom who labours hard to deserve it. Remember again that only those who are worthy of freedom, are not aggressors themselves. If you seek to be free yourselves without granting a full measure of freedom to those who are at present your dependents you seek what you do not deserve. Let all men of wealth and position bear with attention that they are not the glory of the land.

THE PRIDE OF THE COUNTRY.

"The peasants are the pride of our country, whom we must all serve willingly. They sweat for us and we must serve their interests. We must begin with emancipating our Jependents, women and children. We must so seeds of freedom among labourers and peasants if we desire to see the tree of freedo grow steady and yield fruit. To expect freedom emanate from drawing rooms decorated with foreign articles or from wealthy houses is to look in wrong quarters nor can we gain it by tyrannising over and squeezing money out of our countrymen. Keep your conscience clear, the flame of patriotism and love of freedom burning and the tide of time will carry you on to the goal.

Haziqul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan concluded the proceedings in a suitable speech, thanking Lala Lajpat Rai and repeating the assurances of the Hindu-Muslim union.

SALVATION THROUGH UNITY.

EFFACE DISTINCTION OF CREEDS!

SPIRIT OF AWAKENING IN INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Replying to the address voted to him Lala Lajpat Rai said in Urdu: "I cannot thank you adequately for the honour done to me on so grand and generous a scare. It is not in recognition of anything I have done but by way of manifestation of the country's awakening. I used to hear during my sojourn abroad that Indian political life had undergone remarkable changes and I can testify after what I have seen during the last few days that the changes are greater than I expected." The speaker proceeded to say that the Indian continent was fully civilized when modern civilization was in infancy and the present ruling nations wandered in the wilderness as savages but despite her old civilization India went to sleep and let the world go ahead. If anything marred her prospects, it was the disunion which operated as an axe at the root.

SPIRITUAL INDIA.

She had fertile lands which yielded plenty without much labour. She gave birth to great men who tackled great problems of the world.

India abounded in everything which counted for mental moral and material progress and no country on earth had produced so many spiritual and other guides as India had done and yet her sons were subjected to humiliation abroad and persecution at home. Was it not due to disunion? It existed no longer.

"It is gratifying, however, to note that the sleeping lion is now awake. Years ago when I walked about the streets and ruins of Delhi while I was a student I learnt the lesson which I hear repeated to-day.

MESSAGE OF THE RUINS.

"No place abounds in ruins as Delhi does, ruins which are her records of history and relics of the bygone glory of the Hindu and Muslim rule. These ruins are loudly proclaiming their message which is "Awake Hindus and Mussalmans and unite, for in union lies your salvation." He said he was glad to find that flame ablaze which was a prelude to "mahaagni" or the flame of flames out of which would come freedom's banner. He continued, "Friends it is an auspicious accident that present Hindu-Moslem union started from Juma Masjid, Delhi, recently. That Mosque, you should know, was built by Shah Jahan in whose veins coursed the mixed blood of a Hindu mother and a Mussalman father.

FUTURE DEPENDS ON UNITY.

"Such union could come from God alone and accordingly it has conquered all parts of India. I confidently trust you will all consecrate your lives to the work of promoting this union, for no country can make any progress without it. The future of India must be based and built on union. The path is beset with dangers and obstacles which should be carefully noted and avoided. There are enemies within and enemies without who will do their level best to wreck our union. They will pretend to offer friendly advice to both Hindus and Mussalmans and persuade us to safeguard our interests. We must, however, safeguard our true interests against such men. Distinction and honour do not come by titles but by holding aloft the banner of freedom. Freedom is won by sacrifices and sacrifices alone. Even wealth does not last. Rai Pithora, the old ruler of Delhi and Shah Jahan possessed much wealth but they paid no heed to the principle of retaining wealth. We must not fight over tinsel possessions. We should so behave as to claim and be entitled to the respect of posterity. Let posterity say that the Indians of the twentieth century saved the honour of the country. I was formerly devoted to the Arya Samaj cause but I promise you to-day that I shall dedicate all my powers to the service of the country. I recognise no distinctions of creed or position. A sweeper or a peasant tilling his land is, to my mind, more worthy of respect than the wealthy. We must defend our poor and helpless countrymen. Again, remember the old Persian saying that "it is like going to hell if you enter paradise by the help o fyour neighbour." Men of honour would never submit to the humiliation of attaining salvation with the help of others, nor can you obtain blessings by begging. Begging gains nothing better than paltry articles.

"BE PREPARED."

"To gain freedom you should be prepared to work hard and sacrifice. You should be ready to go to jail like Hasrat Mohari and bear hardships. If you are not prepared for that you had better abandon all idea of freedom. Is it not shameful to go begging for what is your birthright? Nor can you gain freedom by noisy methods. Let it, however, be clearly understood that I deprecate violence. We neither wish nor need to fight anyone but you should know your enemies and avoid them. Those who seek to influence some misguided or weak-kneed individuals and try to turn them into usurpers and aggressors are our

(Continued in Column 5.)

RECALL OF VICEROY.

"AGITATION VERY LITTLE IN EVIDENCE."

REFERENCE IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 29.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Sydenham, Lord Sandhurst denied that European civilians were prohibited from entering Delhi during the celebrations for the release of Messrs. Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The object of placing Delhi out of bounds troops then was to avoid collisions. This course was frequently adopted on other occasions.

HUNTER COMMITTEE AND PRO-GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.

Government was informed that pro-Government witnesses before the Hunter Committee were accorded hostile reception and pro-Government Indians were socially persecuted and boycotted.

He was not aware that meetings for the recall of H. E. the Viceroy had been held schools. Agitation for the recall of the Viceroy was very little in evidence at present.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

MINISTERS CAN BE SUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher denied that the amendment to the Government of India Act excluding in India would have the effect of denying the ministers from being sued in the High Courts people of India all redress in the event of illegal proceedings by ministers. He pointed out that proceedings might be taken against ministers under other provisions of the Act and the provisions in question might be repealed or amended at any time by the Indian legislature.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

In reply to another question, Mr. Fisher stated that the question of increase of pensions to retired officers of the Indian Army was still under consideration, but he hoped that decision would be arrived at shortly.

RICE QUESTION.

INDIA OFFICE IN COMMUNICATION WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Gideon Murray, Mr. Fisher stated that the India Office was in communication with the Government of India with regard to the rice question. He hoped that a definite statement would be made very shortly. He believed that the statement that the Government of India was making a hundred per cent. profit on the rice purchased in Burma was greatly exaggerated, but representations had been made to the Government of India.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

ADMIRABLE CONDUCT OF MILITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. noon, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons replying to Col Wedgood, Mr. Fisher related the recent occasions on which troops fired on Bombay mill strikers. He stated that the Governor Bombay had brought to his notice the admirable conduct of the millitary and the police during the disturbances (Cheers.)

STEAMER PATRICIA.

IS IT UNSEAWORTHY?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. A. Marriott, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that he had not heard rumours of unseaworthiness of the steamer "Patricia" from England to Bombay. The vessel had been thoroughly surveyed by the Board of Trade before sailing and had been certified as in every way fit for a trip. The vessel was very crowded and was taken far out into the Atlantic in order to avoid the Bay of Biscay.

Mr. Will Thorne:—If the vessel proved unseaworthy will the owners be prosecuted?

Sir A. Geddes:—The ship is running for Government. (Loud laughter and Cheers).

RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE IN PARIS.

CESSATION OF TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. noon, Feb. 29
LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—The Lyon-Mediterranean Railwaymen have struck demanding amongst other things the release of the driver imprisoned in connection with a recent accident. Traffic has almost ceased except for expresses. Four expresses left this morning but after that no train at all. Trains to Paris arrived normally including a train carrying Indian mails which bore the placard saying they were authorised by strikers.

THE ADRIATIC DISPUTE.

NEED FOR SPEEDY SETTLEMENT

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 10 a.m. Feb. 29.

The Adriatic correspondence is published. In reply to President Wilson's last note, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand withdrew the proposals made on December 9th and January 20th and invite President Wilson to join them in urging the Italian and Jugo-Slav governments to negotiate a mutual agreement on the basis of withdrawal of all previous proposals. If this proposal fails the United States, Britain and France should again consider the question in common.

As regards the Treaty of London the reply says that the Italian Government co-operated most loyally and assiduously with the French and British Governments with a view to replacing the Treaty of London by a settlement, satisfactory alike to it and to Yugo-Slavia. All Allies cordially hope that such agreement will be reached, but they cannot disguise the fact that should no such voluntary agreement be reached the Treaty of London would then become only a valid conclusion so far as they were concerned. The reply emphasises the urgent importance of a speedy settlement to a dispute which is now gravely threatening the peace and delaying the reconstruction of South-eastern Europe. With reference to Albania, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand express the conviction that by a reconsideration of the Albanian question a settlement can be reached which would satisfy Albanian aspirations for full self-government while taking into consideration the vital interests of all concerned, including the necessity of assuring Jugo-Slavia an outlet to the Adriatic in the region of Scutari. They are willing to urge upon the Governments concerned the necessity for bringing their desires into line with the American point of view,

SUPREME COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON PUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 27.

The principal subject of discussion at to-day's meeting of the Supreme Council was Russia. It is reliably stated that the Council reviewed many questions which have arisen owing to the changed condition of affairs due to the Bolshevik successes. Large quantities of food availabie in Russia which are urgently needed in Europe, formed a point in the discussion also the universal desire for the regeneration of Russia. It is confident'y expected that the Conference will announce certain decisions at an early moment.

SIR A. EARLE SUPPORTS SIR G. ROSS KEPPEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Feb. 29.

In a letter to the "Times" Sir Archdale Earle emphatically suports the views of Sir G. Ross-Kepper.

THE AGA KHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 29.

PORT SAID.—The Aga Khan has arrived here and is proceeding to Bombay on Board the "Devanha."

MR. LANSING'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 29.

Washington.—It is announced that Mr. Bainbridge Colby, one of the leaders of the Progressive Party under Mr. Roosevelt will succeed Mr. Lansing as the Secretary of States.

HIGH PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATE.

SUPREME COUNCIL EXAMINES PROBLEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. Midnight Feb. 29.

It is officially announced that a meeting of the Supreme Council this morning attended by British, French and Italian financial and economic experts began the examination of the problems of high prices in Europe and the rates of Exchange. It was agreed to divide the Council at present into two parts. The Premiers with financial and economic advisers will investigate the high prices, while the Foreign Office will continue the preparation of the Turkish Peace Treaty. Combined meeting will be held when necessary.

ERZBERGER RESIGNS.

ALLEGED FRADULENT TAXATION RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 29.

BERLIN.—Erzberger has temporarily resigned in consequence of the publication of a document charging him with making fraudulent taxation returns. Some Right Party newspapers regard the retirement as a first sign of fall.

NEW RUPEE FOR EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons Col. Amery stated that it was proposed to introduce a new rupee in East Africa inferior in intrinsic value to the Indian rupee. The fineness of the new coin would be 450.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Feb. 25.—Cannes.—The Shah has gone to Lausanne.

London, Feb. 25.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has left London for San Moritz.

Cairo.—The third Vickers-Vimy machine piloted by Major Welsh and Captain Halley and described as a service Vickers-Vimy departed from Assuan en route for the Capo 7-30 this morning, carrying five passengers.

London, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Spoor, Mr Fisher said he understood that the entry of certain newspapers into Government schools in Burma was prohibited. He promised to communicate with the Government of Burma on the matter.

Christiania.—General Miller, ex-Governor of North Russia, members of Government and a thousand refuges have arrived at Hammerfest from Archangel on board a Russian ice breaker. They have proceeded to Tromso The Norwegian Counsul-General at Archangel reports that the revolution passed off quietly and order prevails.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.

The following engagements of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd are announced:—

Sunday, the 29th February:—Cricket Match: His Excellency's XI vs. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's XI. His Excellency lunches with the teams at the Willingdon Sports Club at 1-30 p.m.

Monday, the 1st March:—His Excellency leaves Mahalakshmi Station at 4-40 p.m. for the Mandpeshwar Caves and will return from Borivli Station arriving at Mahalakshmi Station at 7-7 p.m.

Tuesday, the 2nd March:—Purdah Party at Government House at 5-0 p.m. His Excellency visits St. Xavier's College at 5 p.m.

Wednesday, the 3rd March:—Her Excellency gives away prizes at the Vanita Vishram at 943, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency attends the Bombay Municipal Corporation Dinner in the Municipal Hall at 8-35 p.m.

Thursday, the 4th March:—Her Excellency will open the European Pensioners' and widows' Home at Matunga, at 5-30 p.m. Her Excellency will attend the Children's Ballet at the Empire Theatre at 9-30 p.m.

Friday, the 5th March:—His Excellency presides at the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5-30 p.m. Her Excellency visits St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, 5-30 p.m. Dinner Party 8-30 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT PALANPUR.

OFFICIAL.

The following is H. E. the Governor's speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Gaugasingh Hostel on 27th February 1920 at Palanpur:—

Your Highness,

My most interesting and pleasurable stay in Palanpur is now drawing to a close. This farewell ceremony which your Highness has chosen is particularly welcome to me in so far as it is a sign of the policy which your Highness intends to pursue in this city. There are two policies which a ruler may use towards his Jaghirdars, Sirdars and Feudatories. One of repression and suppression and the other of educating, encouraging and developing them. This ceremony today proves that your Highness in conformity with the generous policy of your house has wisely chosen the latter course. In so doing you will I am confident benefit your State and find your Jaghirdars increasing in their support.

I think you are right in attaching the hostel whose foundation-stone I have just laid to your existing school in preference to providing a separate school for the sons of the Jaghirdars and Sirdars. In this manner these boys will find their own level, broaden their outlook and learn from other boys the realities of the world they live in. In England the sons of not only our nobles but of our Imperial house go to the great public schools and mix equally with other boys and this in miniature is what your Highness's policy aims at here. I sincerely trust that full advantage will be taken of this hostel by the Jaghirdars of this State. It is their good fortune that they have a ruler with broad-minded views and modern outlook. The world will not stand still for any man or for any class of men and my advice to all those concerned is to take full advantage of all the educational facilities before them and see that their sons are fully equipped to meet the new and changing conditions in India.

I am led to know that this hostel is to be called after H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner whose services to the Empire have been great and whose interest in all progressive matters is well known.

In conclusion let me thank your Highness once more for the interesting and enjoyable visit which Lady Lloyd and I have had and to say how much we look forward to renewing our acquaintance with Palanpur at some future date.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following relating to the much criticised Exchange question of the day?

Mr. Montagu as Secretary of State for India has manifestly done a great service to India, when he appointed the recent Currency Committee to discover the best method of "ensuring a stable gold exchange standard" for India, owing to the fact that the most injurious system of .916 fine gold of sterling worth had told havoc on the British Imperial Exchequer during the world-war financial strain, so far as its relation had with the United States of America's standard of .997 to .999 fine pure gold basis.

Moreover, the publication of the Secretary of States' acceptance of the Committee's recommendations, particularly of the Government of India's recent notification that Reverse Council Drafts will be sold when occasion requires "at rates based on the sterling value of the United States Dollar" have resulted in minimising the extensive and unlimited numbers of Government currency paper notes of all denominations, unprecedented since the time of the ancient and time-honoured system of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver and gold.

It is extremely true that India's export and import trade has become nothing more than a gamble of a most reckless and dangerous character. Various middlemen in the guise of merchants, agents, commission agents, coming on the field of competition had all along been taking the advantageous position of the Secretary of State's Council Bills and Home remittances together with the last liberal policy of *laissez faire*, not only dabbling in trade and finance, but stand more rushing, in where real cultivating and *bona fide* businessmen fear to tread, and speculating on paper contracts, buying of merchandise on a forward system in an unbusiness-like manner, selling, transferring and remitting to the utmost of their paper credits, received through Exchange banks of Indian market supported by the Presidency banks of Calcutta. Bombay and Madras in the hope of rapidly reaping a fortune at somebody else's expense.

Such condition of things, thanks to the straightforward and costly principles gained at the experience of war, presented an unique position in the old theory of "give and take" under the garb of Imperialism.

Unless we are prepared to abandon our paper currency policy in India, altogether, the sterling value of the rupee must be thoroughly changed to make a uniform standard of currency in India, where values of imports and exports, especially from Calcutta, to all foreign countries show for ten months from 1st April 1919 to 31st January 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year a total of about 69 crores in imports and of nearly 113 crores in exports.

Naturally, therefore, the Exchange market got a shock on Wednesday last over the official announcement that the Cross-rate between London and New York had fallen to 3.37½ on the 16th February and Exchange took a sudden jump, as well as a fall in China Exchange.

In December last, the British Government recommended the Government of China to discontinue the use of sycee and establish a uniform Dollar with subsidiary silver and copper coins, but alas for India, all persons interested to get the benefit of an Imperial Bank of India or a State Bank of India could not yet find means of radically rooting out one of the greatest economic evils in the annals of Indian commercial and industrial reconstruction. It's surely a pity.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. BANERJEE,
Director,
India Timber, Mines and Products, Ltd.
Calcutta Feb. 26.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S TELEGRAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 29.

The following telegram was despatched by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

"Madras Chamber having carefully considered Exchange situation, agree generally with view held by Bombay Chamber that present position is one never contemplated by Currency Committee and that it is most undesirable that Indian Sterling assets should be dispatched for benefit of gamblers in exchange. Madras Chamber strongly support recommendation of Karachi Chamber and alternative recommendation of Bombay Chamber that all tenders of Reverse Councils should be supported by cash or certified cheques for amount of tender and if after short trial this is found ineffective then Madras Chamber supports Bombay Chamber's proposal that Reverse Councils be sold by competitive tenders with maximum gold point as at present with proviso that no tenders be received for an amount offered similar to conditions in sale of Council Bill on India. Statement of policy by Government at early date is considered very desirable."

ALLAHABAD DT. CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 29.

The Allahabad District Conference met yesterday evening with Mr. Ishwar Saran in the chair. Resolutions urging the release of Amritsar prisoners, and protesting against Sir Harcourt Butler joining the British Indian Association etc., were passed.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

NEED FOR MORE FUNDS.

The Poona Gayan Samaj, an institution started in 1874 and which has secured the Patronage of the Royal Family of England, celebrated its 46th anniversary and a prize giving ceremony for the boys of the primary schools receiving instruction in music from the masters employed by the Samaj, at Sardar Raste's Wada in Mehunpura on the 22nd ultimo. The Joint Secretary, Mr. M. V. Sane, read the Report, which described the work that the Samaj was doing in the primary schools, gave expression to its ambition to do similar and higher work in the High Schools and Colleges and stated how impossible it was under the present financial condition of the Samaj to do anything in that direction or to carry out the other objects aimed at.

The pupils in the school then gave an exhibition of their accomplishments. Over a dozen items of vocal music in different Ragas were given by different pupils. This was followed by vocal and instrumental music given by the masters employed in the schools. The presentation of prizes took place, after which Sir M. B. Chaubal, who presided, made a few remarks. He observed that the Samaj had carried out some of its objects successfully. The Samaj was founded at a time when the art of music was practised by a class of persons, who were not considered to be high in the social scale and a pursuit of the art by young men was looked down upon. There was no music in conequence in the domestic life of higher classes. The Samaj had been successful in getting the pblic to recognise the importance of cultivating the art, had killed the popular prejudice against its practice by boys and girls, and above all the Samaj had made the managers of private schools and the department of Public Instruction recognise the necessity of fostering music as a necessary part of the educational curriculum. He thought that now after nearly half a century it was ime, that educational institutions made provision for instruction in music from their own funds and relieved the Samaj of this part of their present work, so that it may devote energy and time to do such work as the editing of the "Sangit Sar" and other unpublished works in Indian Music, in discovering and popularising a uniform mode of notation for Indian Music, as also arrange to have public exhibitions and concerts of music given by experts. The foundation of a music hall in a town like Poona where such concerts would be held weekly or fortnightly was, he thought, an objest worth striving for by the Samaj. At the same time it appeared to him to be a pity that an institution which was started with such an eclat under high patronage—an institution in the foundation and earlier welfare of which so many Rajas and chiefs and gentlemen of means and position took an active part—should be hampered in doing its useful work for want of funds. He felt no manner of doubt that if all those great men, who started the Samaj in 1874, or their descendants were approached, the appeal will not go in vain and the Samaj would financially find its way out of the woods.

Mr. K. A. Ghasvala moved a vote of thanks to the President and after the presentation of garlands and flowers, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS AND INDIAN LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The students of Calcutta last evening organised a social gathering and presented an address to the Punjab leaders on the occasion of their visit to Calcutta. Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee on behalf of the students presented the address which said: "The heroic example of your noble and silent self-sacrifice has inspired us with a burning desire to follow in your wake and to serve our motherland. At this most impressionable stage of our life, we look up to you for direction and guidance so that we may follow the path of truth and justice only, rise above all party-spirit and mean hatred and learn to suffer with strong and silent determination." Messrs. Fazlal Huq, I. B. Sen, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Saukat Ali addressed a meeting held afterwards over which Mr. J. Chaudhuri presided. They urged that students should not be debarred from taking part in politics.

AN EXPLANATION.

Sir,—With reference to the article in your paper of 4th Feb. 1920, we beg to bring to the notice of our esteemed customer, that the grain allegation made therein, does not refer to us at all and that none of our goods have ever been rejected or returned by the Government.—Yours, etc.

THEACHER & CO.,

(Continued from Column 6.)

thing may be as much beyond us as it is to forgive all. But he who would deserve well of his fellows and serve his country must try sincerely to understand as much as he can, to convey to others all the understanding he can, and, above all never in any circumstances to indulge publicly in condemnation, or even in criticism or exhortation, without first honestly striving for full understanding of all sides of the subject he treats.

If in all loyalty and sincerity we recognise and act upon this fundamental duty, I verily believe the chief obstacles in the way of India's political and general advancement would speedily be removed. They are due rather to facility and over quickness of mind, than to backwardness and ignorance, and it is clearly "upto" the intelligentsia of India to act scrupulously upon recognition of this, and to strive always to safe-guard their fellow countrymen against the penalties attaching to these characteristics. Given the sincere and patent pursuit and exposition of truth for its own sake, the freedom from intolerance and unfairness which that quest yields, and the kindly, firm discouragement of meretriciousness, superficiality, and the impressionistic short cuts that lead generally to confusion but never to knowledge; given only this, and I am convinced that no obstacle will prove unsurmountable to those for whom India's true advancement is the dearest objective in life.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

CHECKS TO INDIA'S PROGRESS.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

It is the fashion to say that the main obstacle in the way of India's political and general progress lies in the educational backwardness and ignorance of India's people; the continually quoted 90 per cent. of illiterates. I don't believe it.

From the point of view of the observer from outside it is, not the backwardness or the illiteracy, but the forwardness and the facility of the Indian mind that present the real obstacle. The Indian mind is too quick in jumping to conclusions, too ready to content itself with sizing up a measure or a situation at a glance, too prone to prefer ready-made conclusions based on ready-made catch phrases, and purely superficial impressions, to any kind of real investigation. The dangerous tendency, combined with the hot intolerance which is its natural accompaniment, is not due to educational backwardness, ignorance and illiteracy, so much as it is due to temperamental impatience, and to quickness rather than to slowness of mind. Naturally, its effects are more harmful and far-reaching where a large proportion of the community is illiterate than it would be where everyone read and thought for himself; but it is due rather to temperamental causes than to backwardness. At least, that is how the onlooker from outside sees it—and so he states it, frankly.

The Hare and the Tortoise.

Every schoolmaster knows the dangers and pitfalls associated with the pupil who is gifted with an exceptionally quick, impressionable intelligence. He can learn a lesson so easily and quickly that he often does not trouble to learn it at all. It is so easy for such a pupil to pass the tests demanded of his class, that he often shirks even the slight exertion this demands of him, and, toward the close of his school-days is noticeably behind many of the far more slow-minded among his companions. The hare and tortoise fable is illustrated every term in every school; and, especially in India, perhaps, the boy is the father of the man, and you may see the same process at work in the forum and the bazaar that you see in the school room.

Give Us Thoroug ness."

Give us thoroughness, patience and tolerance; deliberation in arriving at conclusions, and determination to accept no conclusion, (and, particularly, none of a condemnatory or uncharitable order) without sincere personal investigation and conviction—that might be the prayer of the sincere Indian patriot. Mere impressions, even at second and third hand, may be well enough in their way,—interesting topics of small talk, no doubt—but as the bases of definite conclusions foundations of belief, and guiding factors in responsible action, they are of no more value than are shifting stands or mud. As foundations of political behalf and action, however temporarily serviceable they may seem to an unscrupulous dameagogue, they are wholly unworthy of and unsuited to a self-respecting citizen, or a community jealous of its good repute, and bent upon responsible self-government. Leaders who make use of these rotten and unworthy foundations may temporarily profit by such ferry-building tactics, but they are no true patriots, and the day is bound to come when their following will learn enough to make them turn and rend the humbugs who have misled them. That is the plain truth about it; and very sound and valuable counsel regarding it appeared in "The Chronicle's" leading article on Saturday, Feb. 14th.

How You May Test it.

There is a very simple method by which the truth of these views may be tested by any reader of this column. Choose a few themes of wide general interest: subjects referred to in every newspaper, regarding which factions war one with another and much discussion is aroused. Choose, for example, the Constitutional Reforms the Khilafat question, and, say, the Rowlatt Act. The sweeper and the dhobi are familiar with them, so continuously have they been exploited in the newspapers, and the bazaar. The man in the street is as familiar with these words as with the palm of his hand, and hardly shall you find a youth so "backward" as not to be able to present you with his views and alleged convictions on these subjects. However, don't ask the sweeper, but tackle one or two of the more fluent exponents of these themes in your own immediate circle, and try, if you can, to find out (1) how many have really read and studied for themselves the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and the Reforms Act, (2) how many really know what the Khilafat means, its origin, history, and present-day connexion with Islam in general and India in particular; (3) how many have read the Rowlatt Act, or even know what it is really about, what brings it into action, what offences come within its scope. (You will find it has no relation whatever to most of the dreadful things it is popularly supposed to connote).

To make the test real you must examine your results in the light of real personal knowledge, of course. That is to say, you must yourself carefully read the documents in question. The results may surprise you. If they do not prove to justify the foregoing paragraphs, then their writer is a false prophet. He cannot offer a wager on the subject, because he has already tested it very thoroughly for himself, and knows.

The Moral of it All.

And the moral, the lesson to be derived from these poorly expressed reflections upon first causes that are of vital import to India's future, is simple and obvious. It is that, more just now than ever before, more during the first years of the Reforms' working than ever after, the plain duty of the leader of thought, and opinion, the statesman and politician in India, lies in the direction, not of agitation, vilification, or even criticism, but first and foremost, with all the strength and patient, modest devotion at his command, in the direction of exposition. To understand all is to forgive all. To understand every-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE CLERKS' LOT.

"HARDEST OF ANY HUMAN BEING."

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S ADDRESS.

TO CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the first session of the Clerks' Conference began in the afternoon of Saturday, at the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, under the presidency of Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors.

At the outset Mr. Nanalal Prabhuram, chairman of the Reception Committee, deli-delivered a speech welcoming the president and delegates in the course of which he said:

The Conference had confined its scope of deliberations to the situation of clerks in the City of Bombay and confined itself to questions vitally affecting the position and condition of clerks serving in all sorts of business whether in offices of commercial business firms, banks or in any other office. The reasons were obvious.

That was the first Conference of its kind, first at least in India. There had been similar conferences in England, America and elsewhere, and that Conference being the first there was chance of mistakes. It had been also known that there had been no constitution, no rules, no regulations. It had therefore become very difficult to decide what subjects for considerations should be taken in hand. He however, assured them that the Conference would only deal with such questions as appertain to the welfare of the clerks. It would not take up any questions of controversial nature.

WORST PILGHT.

It was an admitted fact that the plight of clerks was the worst of the whole lot. During the war everybody had suffered and has still to suffer a lot but the clerks had suffered the most. There was naturally as it was bound to be a general sympathy towards labourers, mill-hands and the like and they were given increase in their wages. Of course the increase was very poor and they had to resort to strict measures for a substantial one. However in the case of clerks there was no such thing. They had to suffer in many ways. When the clerks felt the pinch they had no other alternative but to raise a cry and their cry was heard by some charitably disposed people. Other remained quiet. In the case of labourers, mill-hands, etc., generally the males as well as females worked for their daily bread. It was however, not so in cases of clerks. Mostly there was one individual to earn and on him his wife, children at times old and infirm parents were also dependent. This being so, the clerks themselves knew the difficulties they had to undergo. In the war times and thereafter the cost of living had gone to three or four times but the earnings, salaries or stipends whatever it might be called had not increased to that extent. The costs of bare necessaries of life, grain, clothing rent, etc., having gone so high the poor clerks could hardly think of making provision for their old age. Much less could they afford to spend for luxury. The plight of clerks was thus pitiable and it required careful consideration.

HOUSING.

The rents in Bombay had gone very high. Formerly the rent of two room tenement in the Bhuleshwar, Mandvi and Girgaum locality where clerks on account of marketing and other facilities resided was rupees five to six per month. It gradually increased and in course of time the rent rose to rupees sixteen and eighteen per month and had it not been for the Rent Act one did not know where this rise would have stopped. Though the present Rent Act was very defective in many ways, it had to a great extent relieved the public in general and the clerks in particular. It was gratifying that the Rent Act was still to remain in force for about two years. With the protection of the Act, one had, however, not to be satisfied and to remain at ease. With the growing population of the City of Bombay and with the policies adopted by the Bombay Municipality and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, one could hardly expect to get cheap housing accommodation.

He said the Clerks' Union had taken up that question and they had commenced to work out a scheme. The said scheme he hoped, would be carried out in immediate future.

FOOD STUFFS.

The chief and substantial articles of food stuffs were milk and ghee. Formerly they used to get first class milk at annas two per sheer. Now it was difficult to get the same even at annas four. Ghee rate was originally Rs. 12 per maund; now Rs. 50. Price for rice had been Rs. 6, now it was Rs. 20 per *Farra*. So in every article. The causes of this rise were many.

The grievances of the clerical community under these hard times were thus doubled and in order to consider how the same could be alleviated or minimized the Conference was convened.

EDUCATION.

It had been a general cry that there had been a lack of education in India. Only 6 per cent. of the whole population was educated while the remaining 94 per cent. was without any education at all. It was not for him to discuss there who was to be blamed for that state of things. However, as far as the clerical community was concerned there had been a lack of proper education on account of economic difficulties. He knew of instances where boys capable of receiving higher education had to stop doing so on account of economic condition of their parents or guardians and the only knowledge with which they had to satisfy them was with a little knowledge of speaking and writing English. Those boys after receiving such trite knowledge join the clerical line more for assisting their parents and guardians rather than for lack of capacity to learn further. Few joined Government services; while mostly take up employment in private firms.

There had been no provision made in offices for pensions, provident funds, gratuities, etc. Those clerks had to trust to God for their old age. If they were able to work they went on toiling and toiling upto the end of their lives. If not, they had to be at the mercy of other people. This being the case what they now wanted to impress on their masters was:—

(1) That they are very inadequately paid.

(2) That reasonable working hours should be fixed.

(3) That if clerks be made to work beyond time they should be pand extra remuneration.

(4) That a number of holidays, sick leave etc., should be given to them as a matter of right.

(5) Due provision should be made for pensions, provident funds, etc.

In order to assist them in their deliberations they had elected Mr. Mehta as President of the first Conference, and he had been kind enough to accept the invitation. Mr. Mehta was well known to all. He had studied all questions, and they are very fortunate in securing him as their President.

Mr. Paremkar then formally proposed Mr. Mehta, as the President of the Conference and or Messrs. Jharwalla and Gulam Hussein, respectively seconding and supporting the proposal. Mr. Mehta took the presidential seat amidst cheers.

In the course of his address Mr. Mehta said:—

The number of clerks in Bombay is estimated to be several thousands, forming one of the greatest assets of the commercial and industrial community, next only in importance to our Labour force. Clerks are, after all, also labourers with the only difference that while the working classes have to use manual labour, they have to use brain power to discharge their duties. In fact under the new rules and regulations of Labour Unions in the United Kingdom they are now including men who work with their brains and not only men who are working with their hands. Though the analogy is just very close between clerks and workingmen, it ceases, if we compare their social and economic conditions, especially in this country. We may or may not believe in castes and classes, but we have to view things as they are and the position is that clerks are considered a class superior to the workingmen. The majority of them belong to what are known as higher castes in this country and their social ideals are very different from those which move the workingmen. It is these social ideals and economic conditions which make the lot of the low grade clerks far harder than even the lot of the working classes living in the slums and working for ten hours a day. No one can say that the lot of the working classes is at all enviable and yet the lot of the clerical community, especially the low grade portion of it, is particularly the hardest lot of any human beings. Their salary ranges from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 and with this they have to maintain themselves, their wives and children and even sometimes their poor dependents. There are again Mehtas or clerks, employed by a large number of Indian merchants and traders, who draw even a less salary than their brother-clerks in commercial offices conducted on Western lines. All of these belong to a certain status in society and have certain appearances to keep up. They have to provide decent clothing for their wives and children and a decent education to the latter. Not only this, but they have to live in decent quarters and have faithfully to keep up certain social engagements. With all this they happen to be the only earning members of their family, for while all the members of the family of a workingman are co-operating with him in adding to the family exchequer a clerk's family is entirely dependent on him for all its expenditure.

Proceeding he said "I would not like to trouble you with detailed statistics regarding the increase in prices, which have taken place in recent years, owing to several causes over which we had no control, nor I think is it in place here to enumerate all these different causes, which have combined to make economic conditions what they are, in this country at present. I, however, have got a table appended to my speech which summarises the increases that have taken place in the bare necessities of life required by clerks. This table is prepared by the Clerks' Union after a great deal of patient investigation and serves as an index to the misery and suffering which are the lot of poor clerks. Several kindly employers have given scarcity allowances and increased salaries to their staff, but the increases which have taken place in this way are far less in proportion to the increases which have taken place in prices of the necessities of life.

WHAT ARE THE REMEDIES?

What are the remedies then for the present economic conditions to consider which we have all met this evening? The first and foremost is of course increasing salaries and wages to the staff by all the commercial and industrial firms and by pseudo-public agencies like Railways, Companies, Municipalities, Trusts and Improvement Trusts. All these different agencies are at present working each in its own way towards the amelioration of the conditions of the clerical staff but to my mind all these individual efforts are apt to prove spasmodic in their ultimate effects so long as there is not a comprehensive and synthetic plan of working adopted by the conjoint deliberations and co-operation of all of them. It is a matter of no small joy to the clerical community that His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, has from the beginning of his official *regime*, set himself to the task of providing housing accommodation for the Bombay people. He has really earned the thankfulness of the whole population but specially of the poor and working classes by his efforts in this direction and we all hope that these efforts will be crowned with success before he leaves our shores. The housing question is also one of the most important questions to be solved for the betterment of the clerical lot but the no less important question of salaries and wages remains unsolved and untackled. The strike of mill-hands focussed the attention of the Government, capitalists and even the lay public to their wants and requirements. I would not recommend any such extreme measure for the clerical community which wants sympathetic co operation on the part of all the agencies with which it has been its lot to live and to work. But just because our agitation is run on these lines, it is no reason why our rights and privileges should be ignored and should remain unheeded by the class of employers and capitalists. I would wish that a Commission should be appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the condition of clerks and the co-operation of all the big employers of clerical staff be invited to draft a report which will be a sort of a reference guide regarding the present economic conditions and the means to be taken to tide over them. Several employers of clerical labour must be now thinking of giving substantial increases in salaries to their staff, but for want of any authoritative document informing them of the increases which have taken place on the cost of living they are not able to decide how the help can best be given. The recent commercial Congress asked that a Labour Commission be appointed either by the Government of India or by different provincial Governments to inquire into the questions connected with the working classes. Such a commission or commissions should best be entrusted with this additional work of enquiring into the condition of clerical labour which is as useful an arm of the modern industrial mechanism as mere physical labour is.

CO-OPERATION.

Next to those two questions comes the question of providing necessities of life to clerks and their families at a reasonable rate by their employers. Cheap Grain Shops and Co-operative stores may well be opened. With regard to the latter especially the Clerks' Union can do much solid and tangible work. Such stores have proved successful in all the other countries and there is no reason why a similar success should not greet them here. When the co-operative movement began to find its root in this country some years back it was doubted if India, steeped as she was in conservatism and old-world prejudices, would be the fittest ground for it. Experience has however proved that the co-operative movement has become successful in this country to an unprecedented extent and has not only been a means of relieving agricultural indebtedness but also a means of training up our agricultural population for fields of work which will be an essential factor in this country under the new Reform Scheme. Looking to the great amount of clerical population in this City, Co-operative stores can be successfully started to provide the necessaries of life at a cheap rate to the clerical community and will save them from much worry and loss of time which are entailed in their present method of purchases. These Stores can again be expanded to cover several other movements like co-operative clubs and co-operative credit societies and Provident Fund societies to give help to clerks in their times of need and to give help to their families in case of death, accident, or unemployment.

HOURS OF WORK.

There will be a resolution with regard to hours of work on the agenda of the Conference. Different firms and concerns have got different hours of work for their employees and it is too much to expect that there can be standardised hours in the industrial life. What we may press, however on the attention of employers, is a working day from 10-30 to 5-30 with a recess of one hour. Railways and officers conducted on the Western style have more or less got this standard of working day, but in Offices and firms carried on in the old fashioned Indian way as also all shops this rule is departed from to a large extent. It must be recognised at the same time that the tenour of business in several trades like piece-goods, cotton, etc., is such that it is not possible to have a standard working-day of six hours for them. At the most they can be requested to adjust their time to some extent to the convenience of their employees. We have also to take into consideration the fact that with several of these firms clerks receive conveniences and accommodation which they would not secure in offices run on Western lines. They get for instance a good round sum on occasions of marriage or death among their families and get also the privilege of long leave when health or other conditions necessitate it. What I men to say is that even though we may not be able to approach the standard working day, arrangements may be made with different employers to give their clerks such spare hours for rest and social amenities as a human being requires.

The principle of provident fund adopted by the Railways is coming into vogue among several commercial and industrial concerns for the benefit of their employees. This tends to automatic saving on the part of employees and a compulsory bonus on the part of employers. It may be hoped that such a sheme of a Provident Fund will be adopted by all the employers, who may rest assured that such a scheme will be to the benefit both of themselves and their clerks.

In conclusion, he said "I wish the Conference all success and hope that it will be made a regular feature every year. The Clerks' Union which has organised this Conference must strive its best to increase its number of members and to take up seriously all the different activities it has set before it so that it may become a potent factor in freeing the clerical life from the incubus of adverse economic conditions and to contribute its quote to the development of trade and industries of the country."

After messages of sympathy from the Indian Employees' Association, Calcutta, Nagpur District Clerks' Union and Jambusar Clerks' Union, were read by Mr. Wagle, Hon. Secretary of the Clerks' Union, The audience dispersed for the day. Further proceedings were postponed till yesterday.

NAGPUR DISTRICT CLERKS' UNION.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Dixit, Bar.-at-Law, President, the Nagpur District Clerks' Union, addressing a general meeting of the Association on the need of forming such Unions, said:—

When I was apprised some time ago that there was an idea amongst you to form an association for the mutual benefit of clerks in these provinces, I readily fell in with it, as it was the very best thing that you could possibly have done. All branches of service in the western countries from the very highest to the lowest rung of the ladder are a model for us to follow. It needs no reiteration that they have been in all things for centuries past our guides, philosophers and friends." You will recognise, especially that in the lowest rungs of the ladder, the Labour Party has been so beautifully organized as to be a dominant factor in their Governments. It is only in India that these anachronisms still remain, and it is high time that the Labour Party, the Ministerial Service Party and the Provincial Service Party are organized into powerful forces for the betterment of the country. In India the top rungs of the ladder are glistening and bristling with efficiency, but the lowest rungs are absolutely ignored. The general working of the whole administration as regards the lower rungs is like the old bullocks style of cultivation, as compared with the motor tractor style which is in vogue in the West. If the Labour Party can have an organisation which can meet with pride any organisation of the Western countries, I submit that it is a pattern for us to follow.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF PROPOSED SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University it was resolved to address a letter to the Government of India, emphasising the necessity for (1); an immediate scrutiny of the financial aspect of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of the university and secondary education; (2) an accurate ascertainment of sums initial and recurring which will be needed for rupees; (3) a definite assurance that requisite funds will be available for at least ten years and a suggestion that details be worked out by a small committee appointed by the Government of India and composed of (i) a representative of the Government of India, (ii) a representative of the Government of Bengal, (iii) their representatives nominated by the senate.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

MADRAS SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

The Indian Sugar Committee which arrived in Madras, yesterday, commenced its sittings here, to-day. Mr. Mackenna, the president, being away in Bombay, Mr. F. Noyce presided. The witnesses examined to-day were Mr. MacMichael, Excise Commissioner, and Mr. Numa Hausman, Manager, Aska Sugar Factory. The Committee again sits to-morrow and, on Monday, leaves for Nellikuppam. Afterwards the Committee visits Mangalore to investigate the possibilities of organising sugar industry there and on the 14th March visits Coimbatore, where it will spend about four days. The Committee afterwards proceeds to Mysore.

FOOD CONTROL AND PROFITEERING.

CABINET RECONSIDERING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 12 midnight, Feb. 28.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, speaking at Northampton, announced that the Cabinet was now considering food control, the whole problem of high prices and high profits; and he was confident that a policy would be evolved to remedy the evils disclosed. He foreshadowed that a remedy would be found midway between wild socialising schemes and complete freedom for the profiteer. He said that the freedom competition in Britain had gone for ever, because competition alone could no longer be regarded as the real protection to the consumer

THE GREAT PERIL INVOLVED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 12 midnight, Feb. 28.

Meanwhile, the Committee on Trusts is asking Messrs. Coats to explain the latest increase to tenpence per reel for cotton and the Chamber of Drapers Trade has passed a resolution in favour of an investigation of the cost of all textiles. In speakers urged that taking excessive profits involved all concerned in a great peril.

RUSSIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

INDEPENDENT STATES ADVISED TO ABSTAIN FROM ATTACKING.

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

It is officially announced that the Peace Conference has decided that no diplomatic relations can be resumed until Soviet Russia has displayed an attitude in conformity with civilisation. Meanwhile the independent States bordering on Russia are advised to abstain from attacking Russia but are assured of the Allied support if they are attacked.

The communiqué points out that the British and Swiss Governments have been obliged to expel the Soviet representatives owing to the abuse of privileges. The communiqué adds that commerce between Russia and the rest of Europe will be encouraged to the utmost without relaxation of the political attitude.

The Allies agree on the necessity of obtaining an impartial information about the conditions in Russia and therefore note with satisfaction the proposal before the International Labour Bureau to send a committee to investigate but it is suggested that the enquiry would have a better chance of success if it were conducted by the Council of the League of Nations itself and the Allies invite that body to take action.

RECAPTURE OF ROSTOFF AND CAPTURE OF ARCHANGEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A Moscow wireless message claims the recapture of Rostoff and the capture of Archangel with seven ice-breakers, a river flotilla and a battleship.

CZECHS AND SOVIET.

FORMER TO HAND OVER GOLD AT IRKUTSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 28.

VLADIVOSTOCK.—The Czechs, under the armistice which has been arranged with the Soviet, undertake to hand over the gold which they are guarding at Irkutsk. The treasure is a part of the 65 millions sterling which Koltchak removed from Omsk.

LETTS AND SOVIET.

FORMER AGREE TO OPEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 28.

A Moscow wireless, yesterday, stated that Letts had decided in an agreement with Poland, Finland and Lithuania to begin peace negotiations with the Soviet. Some measure of confirmation of this comes from Warsaw.

SOVIET'S ARMED ANTAGONISTS.

TROTSKY ASSURES CRUSH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 12 midnight, Feb. 28.

A notable commentary on the Allies' declared policy towards Russia is provided by an interview of M. Trotsky with the "New York World", in which he stated that the Bolshevik peace terms and craving for peace remained unchanged. He said that the country which first resumed amicable relations would derive commercial advantages. M. Trotsky claimed that by spring the Soviet would have crushed all armed antagonists. Adequate guarantees would be given for the foreign capital invested in Russia after peace, which would lead to immediate demobilisation of the Red Army. M. Trotsky alleged that all the Baltic States were now conferring with the Soviet Commissaries with a view to peace.

The Novorossisk correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", wiring on the 18th, said that General Denikin had formed a democratic Cabinet, the Premier being Malnikoff, ex-President of the Don Assembly.

CONGESTION IN PORT OF LONDON.

TEA-SHIPS DIVERTED TO PLYMOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In view of the congestion in the Port of London, the tea ships are being diverted to Plymouth and Leith.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMER-TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Shortt announced that the summer-time would begin on March 28th and end on September 27th.

CABLE ITEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Major Brockley's Handley Page aeroplane arrived at [illegible] on the 23rd instant [illegible] proceeds to the Cape on the 24th.

DISTURBANCES IN FIJI.

DUE TO HIGH PRICES.

FIFTEEN INDIANS WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

WELLINGTON.—A message from the Fiji states that fifteen Indians were wounded in the recent disturbances arising from high prices. The strikers are now quieter and are resuming work.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN FIJI.

OUTSTANDING INDENTURES CANCELLED ON JANUARY I.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fisher stated that all the outstanding indentures of the Indian labourers in the Fiji had been cancelled on January 1st. It was understood that a similar step was being taken in British Guiana. Indentured labour in other colonies would automatically cease when the current periods of indenture had expired.

EMIGRATION TO FIJI.

PROGRESS WITH EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Wedgwood Colonel Amery said he hoped that the discussions in India with regard to emigration to the Fiji would result in a more normal proportion between the sexes. The Government of the Fiji had already made progress with educational and social reforms for the Indians suggested in Miss Garnham's report. He trusted they would continue to do so as far as they were applicable to the changed conditions.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN RAND.

FORTY THOUSAND ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

JO'BURG.—Forty thousand natives in the Rand have struck demanding increase of at least three shillings per shift. It is officially pointed out that this would mean additional expense of a million sterling which the gold industry is unable to afford.

WAR RESTRICTIONS ON LIQUOR.

LADY ASTOR'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons to-day the feature of the interesting debate on liquor control was the able maiden speech by Lady Astor which met a very warm reception.

Sir John Rees raised the subject and urged the abolition of the war restrictions as regards strength, supply and consumption of liquor, although he did not favour reversion to the pre-war opening hours. Lady Astor was at first somewhat nervous but afterwards gained confidence. She spoke to a House which rapidly filled up. She supported liquor control in the interest of women and children and vigorously attacked Sir John Rees declaring amid loud cheers that his supporters had a pretty war-time record. She was accorded an ovation on finishing.

Mr. Fisher pointed out the undesirability of removing the restrictions until legislation was adopted. The motion was talked out.

EXCHANGE PROBLEM BEING RIGHTED.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH EXPORTS TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 28.

"The Times" to-day draws attention to the improvement in the exports to the United States and says that the ships which are outward bound, are now carrying large cargoes, while the cargo space from America much exceeds the demand. This recent change is unquestionably helping to right the exchange problem.

VIOLENT SCENES IN JAPANESE DIET

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

TOKIO.—Violent scenes occurred during the debate on universal suffrage in the Lower House. The opposition attacked the Government for opposing the measure. The Speaker intervened and a tumult ensued. The House broke up.

Subsequently there was a general melee between the police and the members of the Diet in the lobby. The crowds outside attempted to break in but were kept back by the police and the military.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE IN MALABAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 27.

There are many things in Malabar which are of immense archaeological interest and within recent years several important and interesting discoveries had been made in the shape of caves and other kinds of underground dwellings inhabited by ancient races and subjected to archaeological investigation by authorities. A very interesting discovery has just been made at Wayalorr—a village situated at a distance of about two miles from Tellicherry, north Malabar. It would appear that while some persons were digging in the yard in front of a house for erecting a pandal for the performance of a religious ceremony, a crowbar to their great surprise and curiously slipped from the hands of one of them and went underground. Astonished at the strange occurrence they dug further, with the result that they came upon a cave supported on a cut-out stone pillar. The cave is six feet in diameter and four feet in depth and in it was found the skeleton of a human being presumably that of a Sanyasi seated on a stool carved out of stone. Inside the cave were eight vessels, four small and four big of a very antequarian type and a spear. Seven of the vessels were open and empty, while the remaining one contained sandal powder and camphor. It is alleged that the house in question was situated near the scene since last half a century and that it was facing westward. As inmates were constantly suffering from some sickness or other had to be reconstructed recently facing eastward in consultation with an astrologer and ever since everything was going on well. The discovery has been reported to the authorities concerned.

GYPSIES IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DIAMONDS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspectors Gole and Karnic of the C. I. D. charged Jumma Abdulla, Rashid Sheriff, Saoda Akbar and Fatma, four Russian gipsies, with the theft of 64 diamonds valued at Rs. 10,900, the property of Messrs. P. Orr and Company, jewellers of Madras.

It appears that the accused belonged to a gang of wandering gipsies who after roaming over, Russia, Siberia, Persia, Arabia and Ceylon, arrived in Madras early in October, last. They had passports for the journey to Mesopotamia and as they came to India without passports their movements were watched by the police. On the 21st of October, they went to the showroom of the complainants and wanted to purchase some diamonds. Mr. J. D. Smith the manager of the complainants' firm, was personally attending to them. He showed them about ten packets of diamonds which were frequently handled by all the four accused. Accused No. 4 once, it is alleged, put her hand in a drawer of a show-case but Mr. Smith knocked her hand away. About 20 minutes after the accused had left the shop, Mr Smith found that a packet containing 63 diamonds, worth Rs. 10,000, and one big diamond worth Rs. 900, were missing. He suspected the accused, as no other customers came to the shop after they had left. Information was at once sent to the police who raided the accused's camp. Accused Nos. 1 and 2, could not be found there at the time. Their belongings were searched but no property could be recovered. A few days after, the accused came to Bombay and the police, here, received instructions from the authorities at Madras to watch their movements. On the 13th of November last, the police found one Sheriff Khalif, a member of the accused's gang trying to dispose of a diamond at a Marwadi's shop. He was arrested there and on a search being made seven more diamonds were found on his person. Subsequently their place was searched where 32 more diamonds were recovered and all the four accused were found. On the 17th idem a telegraphic message was sent to the Madras police, whereupon an assistant Messrs P. Orr and Company's firm and a Sub-Inspector of Police came down to Bombay and identified the property and the accused.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to Monday, the 1st March.

Inspector O'Brien of the C.I.D. conducted the prosecution Mr. Godinho, Pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings of the case on behalf of the complainants while Messrs. E. J. Vas and K. F. Nariman, pleaders defended the accused.

It is understood that a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property has been framed against Sherif Khalif who was arrested while trying to dispose of a diamond.

"SHEPPARD AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly publish the following in your valuable paper.

"The Sheppard After-Care Association" was, as your readers are aware, initiated and started by my worthy Predecessor, Lieut. Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, for giving shelter and relief to friendless and homeless boys discharged from the David Sasson Reformatory. The main objects of the Association are to help such boys to start a useful and beneficial career. To achieve this object, an Auxiliary Home under a Superintendent is established in Bhoiwada, Parel. Here the boys who have no home to go to, are received and are given food, shelter and clothing etc. Since 14th February, 1918, up to this day a sum of Rs. 2,255 has been subscribed to the funds of the Association by many liberal gentlemen. Their names are given below The Association feels very grateful for this kindly help. What is most needed is a building belonging to the Association so that the boys will be saved from various undesirable environments that are unavoidable when the Home has to be located in hired premises. To bring this about more funds are needed. I therefore earnestly appeal to the charitable gentry to extend their liberal hand to this deserving institution, and trust this appeal will meet with a generous response.—Yours, etc,

N. V. MANDLIK,
Chairman,
Sheppard After-Care Association

Hermitage,
Pedder Road,
Bombay, Feb. 27.

Anonymous through Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Rs. 100; Chief of Jath (for 1918), Rs. 50; Mr. J. D. Ghandy (for 1918), Rs. 50; Mr Mirza M. Shirazi (for 1918), Rs. 250; Mr. D. N. Dady (for 1918), Rs. 5; Mr. F. H. Simkin (for 1918), Rs. 50; Sir H. A. Wadia (for 1918), Rs. 50; Through 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 25; Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Rs. 50; Through 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 30; Through 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 20; Sir Henry Procter (for 1918), Rs. 100; Sir Shapurji Broacha (for 1919), Rs. 1,000; Mr. J. D. Ghandy (for 1919), Rs. 50; Mr. R. D. M. Gokuldas (for 1919), Rs. 50; Mr. Suleman H Ibrahim (for 1919), Rs. 25; Sir Dorab Tata (for 1919), Rs. 100; Mr. D. F. Batliwala (for 1919), Rs. 25; Mr. A. C. Cairus (for 1919), Rs. 50; Mr. L. Volkart (for 1919), Rs. 20; Chief of Jath (for 1919), Rs. 50; Mr. F. H Simkin (for 1919), Rs. 50; Mr. Hugh G. Cocke (for 1919), Rs. 15; Mr. Behram N. Karanji (for 1919), Rs. 50; Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia, Rs. 25; Anonymous, Rs. 25; Sir Henry Procter (for 1919), Rs. 100; Sir Hormusji A. Wadia (for 1919), Rs. 50; Total, Rs. 2,465.

SIUATION ON FRONTIER.

WAZIRS' UNSUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

A communiqué, dated February 27, says:—

Khaibar:—On the morning of the 25th January Perimeter Camp was again sniped by tribesmen, who were driven off leaving one killed.

Kurram:—On the 23rd instant another effort, this time unsuccessful, was made to derail the Thal Kohat train by a gang of Waziris who removed some rails and sleepers from line, five miles from Thal. Damage was detected by, a line patrol and train from Thal stopped in time. Raiders were pursued by cavalry from Thal and local levies, but made good their escape across border into Zaimukht country.

Mahsuds:—There is still some sniping of piquets of Derajat Column and on the line of communications. On the night of the 25th-26th a Mahsud raiding party were fired on near Jandola and lost two killed and one wounded. Messages have been received by Derajat Column from Mahsud Jirga at Kanigurum that they are bringing in two hundred Government rifles and balance of their fine and tribal rifles.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being a student and a candidate, I and my fellow candidates should know beforehand when the School Leaving Examination will commence. Accordingly to regulation of the Joint Board, it should commence on the third Monday of March. Though then remain a few days for the commencement of the Examination, the Secretary of the Joint Board has not yet notified the exact date. Some say that it is postponed and some say that it is not. Will not the Secretary kindly inform us whether it is postponed or not, so that the candidates may not remain in doubt.—Yours, etc.,

CO-OPERATION IN NEW ERA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After all the Government of Lord Chelmsford has appeared before us in its true garments. Lord Sinha may declare that Lord Chelmsford deserves all the credit of being a friend of India. Lord Sinha and the Moderates may pronounce His Excellency as the Pioneer of Indian Political Reforms. But Sir, Indians have been able to penetrate into the heart of the Government of Lord Chelmsford. The talk of Co-operation has long been made a reality by a high talk. This has been His Excellency's Government by the announcement of the names of the members of the Committee appointed to draft rules under the Reforms Act. How far and to what utmost degree. His Excellency's Government desires active co-operation from the Indian People can much easily be seen therefrom. The nation cannot trust wholeheardly those or the Moderates who are on the Committee. None of them has been trusted wholeheardly. I should say even blindly as Pandit Malaviyaji, Mahatam Gandhiji, Lala Rajpat Raiji, Mr. Jinna and some others whose names are dearer to us. Any committee to mend the rules under the Reforms Act is worth not a pie, if it does not admit at least half of the stuff of men like the Panditji and Mahatma Gandhiji. It is not too late to mend the matter right. Such names must under any circumstances and at any cost be included on the Committee. At least half of the numbers must be the men of the People's Representatives. This procedure must also be accepted by all the Provincial Governments and unless and until this procedure is accepted as a whole and adhered to, such committees are worth not the names. Indians cannot trust those who do not trust them. Co-operation cannot be given helping hands cannot be stretched to those who under the name of co-operation act offensively to the nation. And co-operation is thus made impossible by the very persons who seek co-operation. The irksome way in which the Simla Government has been treating the Reforms and the eyes with which it looks to the New Era are nothing short of an insult to the nation. We wish even now his Excellency will rise above the occasion, will see his way—will use his statesmanship and wisdom and act more boldly and impassionately and honourably too in the higher interests of India and the Empire. If he fails even now, he fails for all the years to come.

In spite of the ardent desires of the Nation at large if his Excellency's Government does not see its way to calmness, we are afraid the co-operation will have no place and people shall have advanced a reason more to say that the Reforms are disappointing that the talk of co-operation is merely sham. People cannot co-operate with those who create opposition and distrust. It seems the appeal of His Majesty has fallen on deaf ears—and the bureaucracy treats it as lightly as it could.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum,

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, DADAR DIVISION.

The annual Inspection of the above Division by Capt. W. Nunan M.D., J.P., I.M.S., District Superintendent, will be held at the Divisional Head Quarters to-day. All the members of the Division are requested to be present at 8-30 a.m. in their complete uniform.

Under the auspicies of the above, a weekly First Aid Class will be opened in the Dadar English School, Dadar, every Sunday beginning from to-day, between 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) Intending candidates should register their names with the Divisional Superintendent, Santa Cruz.

THE GOVERNOR AND SCHOOL OF ARTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd paid a visit to the Bombay School of Arts on Monday last, and inspected the working of the classes during the school hours. Their Excellencies had given a previous intimation of their intention to visit the school. The public will be glad to note that the school is beginning to interest his Excellency, who though he has been in Bombay for a year had not found time to pay a visit to the school. In the past no such special visits were paid except on ceremonial occasions. But what must strike the public is that, was it at all essential for his Excellency to give previous intimation of his intention of paying a visit? In my humble opinion a surprise visit would have given a better chance to his Excellency to find out the real merits and demerits of the Institution. It is generally the case that when the authorities come to know beforehand of such a visit, they hasten to set things right at least to outward appearance and as it were whitewash the whole institution. As far as I can gather, the authorities did engage themselves for this special task and must have acquitted themselves quite creditably and succeeded in hiding from his Excellency's vision most of the glaring defects of the school.

As I have stated on former occasions some of the departments of the School stand badly in need of organisation. Among these are the Architectural and Pottery Departments. Hardly any supervision or control is exercised at present by the Director of Public Instruction or his Department, and everything is left to the Principal to manage as he likes, with the result that the affairs of the School have been generally going from bad to worse. As the time appointed for the visit was 3-30 p.m., their Excellencies could not have inspected the Architectural Department in its real condition as the working hours of this Department are from 7-40 to 9-40 a.m. This department requires immediate attention of Government and it may be asked whether the School is to rest content with producing as it does at present, merely a dozen or so "Architectural Draftsmen" every year whose monthly earnings generally range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75. With regard to Architecture I understand that the Bombay University has formulated a scheme for the foundation of a School of Architecture in connection with the University, and has proposed that the School of Arts be recognised for the purpose. Apparently Government have not accepted the recommendation and the proposal for instituting a school of Architecture is for all practical purposes shelved. At the meeting of the Legislative Council in September last, in the course of the debate on the school of Arts, Mr. Covernton had said that Government have given their administrative sanction to the scheme and what we are waiting for now is not any action on the part of Government but some action of the part of the University. The University scheme for the degree of Architecture has not advanced as yet and the public are anxious to know what the University means to do.

Then there is the costly Pottery Department of the School of Art. It is necessary to know in the interest of the School why not more than half a dozen students take advantage of the Pottery Class. The cause of this unpopularity must be carefully investigated and steps taken to remedy the same. It is surely too much to expect that the public will think its extravagance justified if it manufactures some gaudy panels and equally gaudy tiles or similar earthenware of doubtful value. The public hope that the Pottery section of the Bombay School of Arts will be organised on thoroughly businesslike lines and be a useful public institution. I sincerely hope that a surprise visit will be given by their Excellencies on a future occasion to the school and not a prearranged one like that just paid. By the way, there are no "girl students" in the Pottery Department, and the "Times of India" is mistaken in stating so. There are only about half a dozen boys in the Department and they are all that benefit from the huge expenditure lavished on the Department.—Yours, etc.

"A SILENT OBSERVER."

"SHAKUNTALA."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This Indian film (produced by the Oriental Film Manufacturing Co.,) has attracted the attention of cinema-loving people of Bombay. The West End Cinema gets every day packed houses, which sufficiently indicates the superbness of the film. But there is one defect—one abominable defect—which no true Indian would recollect without disgust after seeing the film. This defect is the coloured faces of Shakuntala and her maids. Kalidas, the great poet, has immortalized Shakuntala by describing her as one of the most charming and beautiful of women. The black faces of the heroine and her maids really spoil the beauty of the film. Let us hope, the next production of the Oriental Co., will be free from such defect.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. TANA.

THE RACING EVIL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are very grateful to the Government of Bombay for the new Gambling Act, which aims at putting a stop to the bucket-shops in Bombay. But whilst the bucket-shops have been closed down, some clubs and combines have sprung up in their place with the same object in view. It is like driving away the bookies from the race course and ushering the totalizers instead.

In the course of my observation I have found the following sign board which speaks for itself:—

"The Bombay Race Critic Club,
Balaram Anandram, Secretary."

There are many other places springing up in the city, in the guise of clubs, where the old system of bucket-shops is flourishing.

It is needless for me to say, how young and old, rich and poor, schoolboys and even workmen, are drawn to these clubs and are more or less ruined.

May I draw the attention of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna to this matter and request to move for an amendment of the Act at the next sessions of the Council?—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-RACER."

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a pity that the Select Committee has not paid any attention to the elementary right of the people of being consulted at the time of forming a Panchayat that would vitally affect their personal as well as communal interests. Village Panchayat is generally believed to be an institution to deal with the purely internal affairs of a village and to refuse to make it compulsory for the Commissioner to take into consideration the opinion of the villages concerned before declaration under Section 3 is a sheer injustice to the latter. We may be told that there is nothing in the Bill to prevent the Commissioner from consulting the villagers, but we do not want to depend on the goodwill of that officer who can, if he likes, have a Panchayat under the present Bill without previously ascertaining the wishes of the people. If the Collector and the District Local Board are to be consulted under Section 3 of the Bill, why should there be no definite provision making it obligatory to take the opinion of the villagers? This savours of nothing but distrust about the people. As the Commissioner is free to act according to his own judgment after hearing the views of the Collector and the District Local Board, there will not be any harm if the Commissioner is also asked to ascertain the views of the residents of the area concerned. Howsoever we may like, we do not want to insist at the present stage that the Commissioner should always *abide* by the wishes of the villagers.

We have now got bitter experience, from the notorious Poona Drainage affair, of how official experts can play with public funds under the very nose of a strong local body like the Poona City Municipality having on it several honourable members, such as Diwan Bahadur Godbole, Principal Paranjpye, Mr. B. S. Kamat, to guard the local interests. We know that Government even went to the length of supporting the acts of these experts (*vide* answers given in the Legislative Council on 4th December, 1916), while the leaders could secure no immediate relief to the thousands of suffering citizens. What guarantee is there that similar things will not happen in villages that may be brought under the control of the Panchayat Act? Do the honourable members really believe that the District Local Boards, howsoever democratic they may be, will be in a position to effectively hold their own and protect the villagers if they come across an autocratic sanitary expert holding a high Government office, having his own fads, and paying scant respect to the customs and habits of the people? In spite of the provisions of the P. W. D. Code, the strong men of Poona could do nothing to bring the offenders to book; on the other hand, we have on record how the latter got certificates, recommendations, and promotions, and this leads to an impression that an expert occupying a high office can, with impunity, do anything he likes with the funds collected from the poor ratepayers of our country by Government or any local authority. If such is the state of things in an enlightened city like Poona—the headquarters of Government of the Commissioner of the Division, Sanitary Engineer, Sanitary Commissioner and a number of other high officials, one can easily imagine the condition of the poor unprotected villages in out of the way corners that happen to come under the Panchayat Act with such arbitrary powers to the District Boards as are contained in Sections 24 (2), 28 and 34 of the present Bill. To tell the truth—and it is a bitter truth for expressing which many people will be angry with me—the *prestige* of experts and *reditapism* played considerable havoc in Poona and the same factors with the additional one of the prestige of members of the Local Boards are bound to get the upper hand in the administration of the Village Panchayat Act. It is no use denying the facts as they are, howsoever unpalatable they may be. If we are to judge from the present ways of working, the District Boards are more likely to be seriously influenced by some faddists in authority and the result will be felt by the Panchayats through the arbitrary powers proposed to be given to the Boards to overrule the decisions of the former. This is sure to cause considerable heart-burning amongst the innocent villagers whose pockets will feel the forced pinch. If the experiment of the Panchayat system is to prove a success, the ideas and opinions of the villagers concerned ought to receive the first consideration.

The plea that is advanced, viz., of giving a training to the villagers in the art of managing their own affairs, i.e., local self-government, sounds rather curious. The people are shrewd enough to properly understand their own interests very well even though their present ideas may appear to be rather crude and out of date when compared with the ones derived from the present-day education. What is really wanted is to persuade the villagers to make the necessary improvements in their ways of living on the lines of modern developments of science and for this it is necessary to properly and effectively bring to their notice the distinct advantages of modern methods over old ones. This cannot satisfactorily be achieved by giving arbitrary powers to the Local Boards whose members themselves may in many cases be in urgent need of such education. Arm-chair politicians and autocrats—official or non-official—who consider the villagers as a mass of incompetent persons who do not understand their own welfare, and who want to use the Panchayats merely as tools in carrying out the orders of the District Boards are absolutely unfit to conduct the experiment of the Panchayat system.

Really speaking the present Council, having no direct representatives of the rural population on it, is not competent to consider a measure that only concerns and vitally affects the home-life of the villagers. The consideration of the Bill ought to be deferred till the formation of the new Council which will have members elected by the rural population. But temptation to usurp authority and pose as leaders of the people may carry the day and the Bill is likely to be hurriedly passed into an Act before long.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHAGWAT.

282, Sadashiv Peth,
Poona City, Feb. 28.

PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

WHITE PAPER ISSUED IN ENGLAND PUBLISHED IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The White Paper on the Punjab disturbances recently issued in England has been published here to-day with the following note:—

On the 30th January last the Secretary of Sate for India published in England selections from the Punjab Government's report on the disturbances of April last with the following prefactory note:—This report was submitted to the Government of India on the 3rd November 1919 and was received in England on the 18th December. The portions not reproduced either relate to events in the districts in which no violence of outbreak occurred or to the discussions of questions of administration upon which Lord Hunter's Committee of Enquiry will pronounce. While the portions reproduced also of necessity deal with the questions that are still under enquiry, they form in substance a narrative of events and not an expression of opinion and are now published without prejudice to the results of the Committee's labours as giving a fuller account of the occurrences than had previously been accessible in England. The Government of India have now decided to publish the selections in Inda. They will shortly be available for sale to the general public at the office of the Superintendent Government Printing Calcutta.

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of common knowledge that Poona has become the scene of tumult since the Municipality announced its intension of introducing compulsory education for boys only. Two parties are fighting over the question as to whether the compulsion should be confined to boys only or should be extended to girls as well. The natures of the two parties are strongly paradoxical, the political entities are strongly paradoxical, the political Extremists have become educational Moderates and the political Moderates have become educational Extremists. Those Extremists who advocate that a perfect political responsibility must be granted at one stroke, and who do not tolerate the progressive nature of its realization are pleading that educational perfection must be reached step by step and that the present state of India does not warrant any compulsion for girls just now. Just as the bureaucracy advocates that India is unfit for self-Government, so also this anti-education party advocates that India is not yet fit to have her women educated. It is needless to say that both suffer from mental imbecility.

It is argued that boys must be compulsorily educated first since they are to earn money for the family, but it is to be notified that the would be maintainers of the family have got to pass their infancy in, and get their daily food at the hands of women who are therefore vitally concerned with the very life of men. Girls' education is, therefore, as vital and urgent as, if not more than, boys' education. The necessity for education stands at the same degree with both of them. Those who postpone girls' education will postpone political emancipation since self-Government does not mean adomination of men over women.

If the Poona Municipality excludes girls from the compulsory education, it will set a bad example for other Municipalities to follow and Mr. Patel's Act will have practically meant compulsion for boys only. I hope that the opponents will not commit an act of orthodox conservatism and timid apprehension but that they will co-operate with others in devising means to introduce educational compulsion for boys and girls together.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. D.,

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS,

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The New E. D. Sassoon United Mills are now registered as a joint stock concern. While announcing the registration Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., as the agents for the Mills, are at pains in their letter to Press to explain how the whole issue of shares was disposed of.

It clearly shows these shares were not offered to the public at large. Ordinary shares worth Rs. 1¼ crores are taken up by the Agents themselves whereas Rs. 1¼ crores are reserved for the Directors and the balance of about Rs. 1 crore are issued to 3000 friends and well-wishers of the Agents. These 3000 admirers of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., cannot by any stretch of imagination be construed as the general public.

As a matter of fact these shares were offered to the public at a premium and the business was reported at a premium of Rs. 5 to 7 per share, i.e., 50 to 70 per cent. premium even before the Company was registered.

As the Directors and admirers were selling these shares at a premium, the Directors of the Old and New Stock Exchanges at once in the interest of the public passed a resolution refusing to give official quotation to these shares and prohibited their members to deal in this issue either directly indirectly on or outside the stock exchange. It is now the duty of the public to support the action of the Exchanges by remaining aloof from this issue. It is highly creditable for the brokers to sacrifice their commission in the interest of the public and we trust they will stick to their resolution.

Will the Agents explain why such a big lot of 25 lakhs shares worth Rs 2½ crores was reserved between Directors and their friends?

Have they taken up simply for investment or for speculation? What real object there is I leave to the public to imagine. Yours etc.,

POOR INVESTOR.

FRAWLEY'S LAST PLAY.

"LOMBARDI LIMITED."

One of New York's greatest successes "Lombardi Limited" was produced last night at the Excelsior Theatre and will be repeated at the matinee to-day, which will mark the last appearance of this talented Frawley Company. Special interest was manifest in the production because Miss Addie Leigh, the most popular actress, who has appeared in Bombay, had been kind enough to take the part of a lady who was sick. She had a magnificent reception, but then her receptions such like have been many.

The play is based on fact and is replete with comedy and dramatic situations, while a dainty love story is discernible throughout. A young and innocent country girl goes to New York City. She eventually secures a position as model for Tito Lombardi, New York's most exclusive dressmaker. Lombardi does not possess an ounce of business idea and when John Hodgkins, his manager and book-keeper, tells him that he will soon "crash", he drives him away as a nuisance who is interrupting him in his inspirations. The "crash" comes, both it his business and to Lombardi himself, for the girl of his choice goes away with another man. But through the generosity of a friend, who is inspired to the act by this model at Lombardi's with whom he falls in love, everything is put straight and happy again, for Lombardi then realises that his real love is for Norah, his principal assistant. On a happy scene the curtain descends.

That is briefly—very briefly—the story of "Lombardi Limited"—a play which the Frawley Company more than kept up the high reputation it has made for itself. Beautiful scenery and dresses added to the attractiveness of the play, and as the acting, in the main, was of light hearted nature with lots of good humour, those present could not fail to be pleased.

Mr. Frawley himself took the principal part and as Lombardi, the whimsical and generous artist, he scored a huge success.

Next to Mr. T. Daniel Frawley, Miss Gloria Fonda comes. She plays the part of the beautiful country girl, and this lady has natural charms. She is unsophisticated in life's troublous ways, and with a delightful accent, typically "U. S. A.", looked particularly charming.

The part of "Norah Blake" was that consigned to Miss Claribel Fontaine. She had a heart-breaking trial to see her "hero" trampled in the dust by a heartless minx, but once the scales fell away from Tito's eyes understanding came and the love compact was sealed at the "Spaghetti" shop. Miss Claribel Fontaine who gave a capital presentation of the silent lover was perfectly natural.

Miss Addie Leigh's part was that of "Phyllis manning", who sacrificed at the altar of wealth, Lombardi's undying devotion to the fleeting passion of "Robert Tarrant". It was really not a nice part, as far as character went but Miss Addie Leigh played it with beautiful sprightliness and her dresses were magnificent.

B. E. S. & T. CO.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The extra-ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., on the 3rd March, the Directors bringing forward the pre-arranged resolution to secure proxy before any alteration passed in this meeting, I have submitted the following resolution and draw the attention to present themselves at the meeting to urge for any modification.

The Company intends to issue 25000 new ordinary shares but these new shares will put to loss the old ordinary shares owing to the utilization to pay the debenture and mortgage due, which bears interest at the rate of 2 per cent. and 2½ per cent and also they suggest preference shares of 6 per cent. to be converted into 7 per cent. which is more disadvantageous to the ordinary shareholders. In view of this I have submitted my alteration in this resolution to be brought forward in this meeting. The new capital should be divided into second preference shares of 7 per cent and these should be given to the old preference shareholder of 6 per cent. so that theis will be beneficial to the old preference shareholders, giving them an increase in the interest and at the same time the Company can very easily pay off the debt, and the ordinary shares will maintain the dividend reggularly. This scheme will be fully explained by me at the time of the meeting and at that time I hope all the shareholders will be present and give their opinion. Those shareholders who cant attend may kindly send over their proxy to me to make use of them if necessary.—Yours, etc.

RAHIM VALL MAHOMED,
Chukla Street,
Feb., 27.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, British Resident, Bangalore, was given a farewell entertainment on Thursday evening, by the Y. M. C. A. The function was attended by a large gathering.

The "Englishman" states:—We understand that Government has, at last begun, to move in the matter of an aerodrome for Calcutta. A local Staff Officer, and Officer of the Flying Corps and some others recently formed a committee to inspect possible sites for location of an aerodrome for this city. Dum Dum maidan was inspected as also Sonepur but as the latter will be more costly protect it is not expected it will be the one finally selected. A report has not yet been made or if it has, it is not known. But an announcement may be expected shortly.

The perfect rub for aches and pains whenever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name

Dr. Roman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
25, Sk. Mr. St., Mazgaon, BOMBAY.

DAWN OF NEW ERA.

DR. MANN'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

The Wilson College Day was celebrated on Saturday evening in the Hall of the institution, Sir George Carmichael presiding. Principal Mackenzie who read the report for last year paid a warm tribute to the services of Dr. Mackichan, who was still the Principal of the College. Sir Shapurji B. Broacha had given a sum of Rs. 40,000 to the scholarship fund. There were more than 930 students on the rolls of the institution, 203 of these were accommodated in the hostels under conditions "almost ideal," but there was still need for increased hostel accommodation for the college students. The Principal, however, had no hopes of providing for this in the near future.

After the reading of the report an interesting and varied musical programme was gone through, and the athletic prizes were given by Lady Carmichael.

NEW ERA.

Dr. Harold Mann who was given a great reception by the students then addressed the students in an eloquent speech, which was frequently punctuated by applause. He said he could not help feeling a certain feeling of sadness on coming there on account of the retirement of Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Scott, and Mr. McOmish, whom he had learnt to respect and revere—that seemed to him to mark the end of an era in the college. It seemed to him that a new era had begun, a wonderful new era. He did not want to speak to them of the past but of the future. They were at the beginning of a new era in this colle, in this country and in this world. He wanted the new era to be better than the past, both for this world, for India and for the college. (Cheers.) He would say to the young men "Blessed are the young men who see what you see, who have a greater chance in this world than any generation of young men had." It was because they had such a chance that he had promised to come there to the college. He wanted to make them realise and feel what a glorious heritage they had. Thirty or forty years ago when he was a student in the college it seemed to him that the world was jogging along in a more or less comfortable fashion. He had then thought that any large changes were very far distant. He was rather surprised when he was talking to Mr. Morley some 13 or 14 years ago in the India Office. Mr. Morley said to him: 'Dr. Mann what you are talking about, with respect to India, will not come in my time. I don't know whether it will be in your time." But it had come. Since that time things had come and spuded up. They were seeing days which he had never expected to see. To them belonged the right to realise things, in this country, city and the world which he had never expected to see, or which he never had any chance to see. The feeling had been coming on him. ever since he was a young man—a feeling of absolute dissatisfaction with things as they were. He was brought up in a middle class family in England. He belonged to no superior class. He belonged to the depressed class in his own country. (Laughter and cheers.) Conditions in England were on the whole, he thought, very satisfactory. He was very comfortable at school, at home and at the college, and he thought that the world was a very good and decent place. Since he was a young man as feeling of his doubts. The more he had read, the more he had seen, the more he was dissatisfied with the conditions in his own country. He only wished he had time to tell them of great many things he had seen in India and in his country. Let India avoid a great many things which occurred in his own country. (Cheers.) They were at the beginning of a new era, an industrial era, and India was taking a new and great part in the activities of the world. The effect on England of the Industrial era was an enormous increase of the wealth of the country but it ground down the people of the country, as it had never ground down for a thousand years. And the worst day was when the industrial revolution was complete, when the people were the most trodden down and most miserable—he thought it was in 1820. They were starting an industrial era in India, and the very same reasons which led to the oppression and the crushing down of the people in England would take place in India unless they said: It shall not be. He saw in this city industrial conditions which were worse than in any other country, perhaps excepting those in Japan, and they were taking all those things far too lightly than the gravity of the conditions warranted. Only the other day Sir Thomas Holland had said in the Imperial Council that he would, rather than the conditions should continue, have the whole mill industry wiped out. Indians had got to see that those things should not continue and flourish as duri[illegible] first forty years of the industrial revival in England. He would quote another Indian leader Lala Lajpat Rai, (applause), whose words he thought would find readier echo in their hearts. He said writing in the "Modern Review", that the tendency of India at the present moment was to become the preserve of ignorance and plutocrats. That was not the opinion of the speaker; it was said by one whose voice goes to the hearts of the students of Bombay more than any man's. (Applause.) Every man and student who stood before the speaker that night had the interest of India at heart. He wanted India not to be feeble imitation of the countries of the West. (Applause.) He wanted India to be a greater and better country than any country the world had ever seen. (Loud applause.) His ambitions for India were boundless. He and they had got to do very much; they had got to put all prejudices on the other side. The country was not composed of first class men, and he was thankful it was [illegible] (Laughter.) But the world and the country was not meant for first class men; it was meant for everybody. If they worked so that the first class men might prosper, so that they might be comfortable, so that they might have everything they wanted then they were bound to have an immense amount of oppression and misery. They had got to realise that if one man suffered they all suffered, and if one child died all our children also died. He knew something of the depressed class. If they saw a man die on the road, they said "Oh it is only a Mahar!" They had got to change their attitude if they were going to realise a greater and better India. They had a caste system in England as bad as they had got in India (Laughter). He was absolutely dead down on it whether in England, or in India. (Cheers).

Indians must realise that their object should be to make men and not to make wealth. Unless they realised that, they would never realise the ideals of which he had spoken. They must set themselves to that point first. "We are not here to make wealth. We may make it by the way. But we are in this world to make men, in order to make this country happy. Will you think over that?"

AGRICULTURE.

The second point was agriculture. They had so many lawyers, so many teachers, and so many other professions, but they were all living on the man who drove the plough. They could not do without that man, and yet they were bred up to look down upon that man; he had heard it even in the University Senate. They looked down upon him as some sort of a feeble machine, at any rate as some sort of a feeble clog in the country's progress. Indians could do without lawyers, although he saw the principal of the Law College before him there; they could do without doctors for a few more, men might die (laughter); they could do without Government servants, and they could do without members of Council even (laughter and cheers). What they could not do without was the man who drove the plough (Laughter). It was the man who drove the plough who enabled them to live, yet on him they looked down. They looked down upon him with contempt. (Shame). They said shame but they should not say that they must realise that although they might have in this country and city all the various factories, although they might have a tremendous Government organisation, although they might have a High Court with its paraphernalia, they must remember that it was on that man that they depended, and that without him the world would go to pieces. Mere creatures they were of prejudices. He was taught by his teachers when he was young to count many things sacred which he ought not. They were now coming into a new era; the world was coming into it, and it might be better or it might be worse. But that was the situation. He was tired of the prejudice of Indians to books. They might read pages after pages, but if they could know nothing of the man they saw, they would be made up of the prejudices and opinions of other people. It was said that a library was a collection of dead men's opinions. If they were going to take part in the new era, then they must make up their own minds. He had a great respect for teachers, but they should not take their opinions, even if they came from the principal of their college. (Loud Laughter). His advice to students was that they should consider what they had to do and then do it. They must keep that ideal before them and say "I will find out for myself and I will follow it, come what may." Could they do it? They were so utterly slaves to prejudice! But they were in the new era! They first find out for themselves what is to be done, and then act up to it.

"IT IS NOT A VIRTUE TO BE A RICH MAN."

They were students in the greatest city in India, in point of population and wealth. Yet they found in this city that the men who were so highly thought of were the men who had the greatest share in the wealth. The man who could not make any money was looked down upon as a fool, and the man who would not make any money was looked upon as a still greater fool! The man that was despised in Calcutta was a man who would not make money. As long as a man made money by hard work of brain or hand there was no harm. But the best part of wealth was not made by it. It was made by an orgy of speculation and ruin of poor people. It was not a virtue to be a rich man! It was not a virtue to write cheques for the Wilson College for lakhs of rupees. (Cheers). It was not a virtue. He was not a virtuous man. That was not the ambition for a man who looked forward to India as he had described. If they got the constantly increasing wealth of India concentrated in a few hands, while the rest of the people were living on a mere subsistence, they would not get the India he had described. Will they take that to heart? "Do not recognise the distinction between man and man but work, that India shall not be a paradise of wealth, but a paradise of men."

He would refer to one more point. If they wanted to look on life which would guide them through, then look out and find the most miserable man they could find. might be by violent and sustained efforts. But they must go out and find the poorest and most oppressed people they could find, and never rest until those people were happy. "That is a country in which I want to live. That is a country, if I come back in spirit after a hundred years. I want to see." (Loud applause).

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The chairman in concluding the proceedings said the Wilson College was a college of traditions in the past and had a great future in the years to come. On a College Day they would recollect the traditions of the past, and recollect the memories of the original home of the college, of the sayings and doings of the professors and of its past students. He thanked the ladies for the fine programme of music. Dr. Mann's speech, although he was a Government servant, as usual glowed with poetic fervour. He asked the students to build up their character. A man of character, he had read a few days ago, was he whom others could trust and with whom others would work. That was a very simple and very workable definition and also contained a great deal in it. A man must be considerate of the opinions [illegible] rights of others. India was about to embark upon practically a great experiment based on Western ideas, and to make that experiment a success it was necessary to have men of character whom others could trust and with whom others would work, and to the colleges the country would look for the supply of such men. (Cheers).

With a vote of thanks by Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan and another, the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHRE.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Feb. [illegible]

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.920	Inches
Temperature of Air	8[illegible] 0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	7[illegible].8	"
Dew Point	[illegible]0.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.790	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86 2	"
Minimum do. do.	7[illegible] 5	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, W, WSW NW.	
Movement of Wind	[illegible]	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time (h. m.)	Depth on Sill (ft. in.)	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time (h. m.)	Depth on Sill (ft. in.)
	Feb.			Feb.		
Sat	28	m 5 19	25 9	28	m 11 56	17 4
		7 5	25 6			1 8
Sun	29	m 6 43	21 11	29	m 1 [illegible]	17 8
	Mar.	8 36	25 8	Mar.	1 34	
Mon	1	m 8 17	24 8	1	m 2 [illegible]	20 10
		8 20	23 7		2 [illegible]	17 8
Tues	2	m 9 2[illegible]	25 3	2	m 3 45	19 9
		10 18	27 7		3 [illegible]	[illegible] 10
Wed	3	m 10 19	26 3	3	m 4 23	17 [illegible]
		10 52	2[illegible] 5		4 1[illegible]	[illegible] 11
Thu	4	m 11 2	28 0	4	m 5 [illegible]	[illegible] 5
		11 28	29 [illegible]		5 [illegible]	[illegible] 10
Fri	5	m 11 42	28 5	5	m 5 [illegible]	[illegible]
					5 4[illegible]	[illegible] 0

Feb. 28 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 0m.	Sunset	6h 45m
" 29 (Sunday)	"	6h [illegible] m.	"	6h 44m
Mar. 1 (Monday)	"	6h 59m	"	6h 44m
" 2 (Tuesday)	"	6h 58m	"	6h 45m
" 3 (Wednes)	"	6h 57m	"	6h 45m
" 4 (Thursday)	"	6h 56m	"	6h 45m
" 5 (Friday)	"	6h 53m.	"	6h 46m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	46m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h	27·4m p m.
New Moon	2 d.	4h.	25·5m p m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	1[illegible] m p m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is slightly below normal in the east Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are above normal, the excess in the former being 9 deg. at Multan, and 11 deg. at Ahbala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is above normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess generally; night temperature is also above the average except in lower Sind, the minimum being 12 deg. in excess at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Central India West, but is below it in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above normal; the maximum exceeded 100 deg. F. in Gujarat, Deesa recording 102 deg. F. and Ahmedabad 103 deg. F. Night temperature is generally above the average in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Saugor, while the former alone is above normal at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the northern districts; night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Humidity is lower than usual generally. Temperature continues high on the west coast and over the whole of north-west India and the United Provinces, the hottest area being Gujarat and Kathiawar; the maximum in north Gujarat is higher than the highest previously recorded in the month of February.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 27th February 1920.

[illegible] has [illegible] dry except for a few [illegible] in Kashmir. The Persian [illegible] yet entered Baluchistan where [illegible] is much above normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH FEB 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	—	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	—	..	..
Jask	79 1	63.0	85	—	6.53	+5.27
Do. ( )	—	—		—	—	
Muskat	81.1	70.0	75	—	0.79	—2.17
Do. ( )	..	—	..	—	—	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	8[illegible].2	60.9	..	—	1.98	+0.86
Rawalpindi	75 2	50 0	73	—	5.[illegible]	—1.[illegible]
Lahore	83.5	56.2	70	—	2.69	+0.14
Hissar	87 [illegible]	53.4	66	—	1.62	+0.15
Ambala	87.8	54.1	60	—	2.95	—1.48
Delhi	87.3	59.9	47	—	[illegible]	—1.08
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	89 4	5[illegible].9	48	—	1.75	+0.20
Mainpuri	87	55.0	65	—	1.25	—[illegible].7[illegible]
Jhansi	91.9	[illegible]0 2	45	—	0.92	—[illegible]
Cawnpore	87.8	63.9	49	—	1.08	—[illegible]
Allahabad	89.4	6[illegible].5	40	—	0.[illegible]7	—1.40
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.[illegible]	59.8	85	—	0.78	—0.[illegible]7
Karachi	[illegible]	67.2	70	—	0.45	—[illegible]3
Ajmer	8[illegible].6	55 3	58	—	2.50	+1.16
Jaipur	92 0	60 2	28	—	2.[illegible]	+0.68
Kotah	91.6	6[illegible].8	41	—	1.98	+0 54
Mount Abu	81.0	68.9	22	—	0.75	—[illegible].21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	[illegible]9.5	72	—	0.06	—0.39
Dwarka	[illegible].1	6[illegible].1	70	—	1.04	+0.05
Veraval	93 6	67.8	38	—	0.76	+0.07
Rajkot	99.8	6[illegible]	31	—	2.10	+1.[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	99.6	65 8	22	—	6.68	+[illegible]1
[illegible]	10[illegible].5	[illegible]5 1	40	—	4.03	+[illegible].07
Ahmedabad	1[illegible]3 2	[illegible]9 9	48	—	1.30	+[illegible].0[illegible]
Deesa	10[illegible]	[illegible]2.8	39	—	0.0[illegible]	—0.37
Neemuch	91.7	5[illegible].6	57	—	3.12	+[illegible]
Indore	[illegible]0.7	[illegible]6.7	53	—	6.59	+3.9[illegible]
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	89.1	58.5	35	—	1.06	—1.2[illegible]
Saugor	90 2	63.8	24	—	0.0[illegible]	—1.25
Hoshangabad	[illegible]2 9	58.[illegible]	64	—	3.0[illegible]	+[illegible]
Khandwa	9[illegible].2	57.4	41	—	6.60	+[illegible]
Akola	9[illegible].2	5[illegible].9	2[illegible]	—	1.71	+0.[illegible]2
Amraoti	[illegible]4.5	[illegible]	30	—	[illegible]	+[illegible]
Nagpur	9[illegible].[illegible]	59.7	[illegible]0	—	[illegible]	—1 32
Chanda	9[illegible]	59 8	[illegible]	—	1.10	—0.[illegible]2
Raipur	93.[illegible]	[illegible].0	29	—	0.18	—1.4[illegible]
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.2	7[illegible].1	63	[illegible]	1.59	+0.88
Ratnagiri	95.[illegible]	7[illegible].3	[illegible]6	—	[illegible].7[illegible]	—0.2[illegible]
Marmugoa	91.[illegible]	7[illegible] 9	12	—	3.91	[illegible]
Karwar	91.[illegible]	66.4	[illegible]	—	3.1[illegible]	[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.1	57.5	21	—	1.8[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	9[illegible].1	62.1	20	—	[illegible].18	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]6 0	6[illegible].4	35	—	2.08	+1.[illegible]
Sholapur	97.8	70.2	27	—	2.79	+1.[illegible]
Bijapur	9[illegible].2	6[illegible] 4	[illegible]6	—	2.40	+1.23
Belgaum	91.5	61 3	[illegible]	—	2.07	+0.[illegible]
Aurangabad	94 9	71.0	17	—	3.14	+1.80
Nizamabad (Indur)	9[illegible].2	[illegible]6 .3	28	—	1.52	+0.47
Hyderabad	[illegible]2.[illegible]	64.6	60	—	8.91	+7.[illegible]
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	100.1	69.8	54	—	0.21	+8.77
Calicut	99.3	66.5	57	—	19.40	+12.95
Cochin	95.7	69.8	68	—	19.60	+10.[illegible]
Colombo	91.[illegible]	74.1	90	0.01	21.[illegible]8	—2.50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	66.2	79	—	11.78	+5.07
Bellary	[illegible]6.3	63.7	[illegible]5	—	6.31	+3.97
Cuddapah	96 [illegible]	[illegible] .3	5[illegible]	—	9.6[illegible]	+4.76
Madras	90.	67.7	78	—	2[illegible].94	+0.23
Bangalore	87.3	58.8	38	—	7.0[illegible]	+3.40
Coimbatore	9[illegible].1	59.6	61	—	6.01	+0.9[illegible]
Trichinopoly	97.2	69.1	79	—	21.90	+13.48
[illegible]	[illegible]	71.0	79	—	[illegible]	+28.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2[illegible] February, 1920 was 30.[illegible] 0 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The 67th and 145th Artillery Batteries of 20th Brigade, R.F.A., arrived Bangalore from England on Friday morning.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday, the 3rd March, Sir Claude Hill will introduce a Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.



For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The GEM safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL.

Price, Rs. [illegible] complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B. 608.

Latest Discovery
WILLIAM'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE



CURES INFLUENZA within 48 hours

WILLIAM & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
Opp. [illegible] Medical College Byculla
BOMBAY.

OLD & FAMOUS
Electro-Platers
THE
[illegible]ryan Electro-Platin Works
40—42, Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

USE



DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES

SOLE IMPORTERS:—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.



MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers.
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,
Palpoos Dock, Bombay.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS
NOVELS (BIG TYPE EDITION.)

Ellen Percy. 8 vols.	5	
Mary Price. 8 vols.	5	
The young Duchess. 4 vols.	3	
Rosa Lambert. 4 vols.	3	
Margaret. 4 vols.	3	
Loves of the Harem. 4 vols.	3	
Massacre of Glencoe. 4 vols.	3	
Canonbury House. 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of old London. 3 vols.	2	4
Bronze Statue. 4 vols.	2	0
Pope Joan. 3 vols.	1	12
Faust: an excellent Romance. 2 vols.	1	8
Mary Stuart. 2 vols.	1	4
Soldier's wife. 2 vols.	1	4
Seamstress. 2 vols.	1	0
Robert Macaire. 2 vols.	1	0
Grace Darling. Complete.	0	12
Young Fisherman. [illegible]	0	[illegible]
Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue. 2 vols.	1	0

and other novels.

POSTAGE FREE for those who buy for not less than five Rupees at a time, till 30—4—20.

Apply to:—THANALAKSHMI & Co.,
Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

FRESH LOT OF
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
BISCUITS
AND
Morton's Provisions
HAVE ARRIVED.
Please apply—
For Special Quotations —
Bilimoria & Co.
Wholesale Chemists, Druggists,
Provision & General Merchants,
Chapsee Building: Princess Street,
BOMBAY—2.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.



FOR Illustrated BOOKLET Apply to ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum
BOMBAY

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION

A book full of information about [illegible] their floatation, secretarial work, [illegible] at meetings of directors, share-holders, [illegible] ing of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and the [illegible] tion; Stock Exchange practice, English and American; scientific [illegible] ing and practical hints in connection with etc., Rs. 6.

2. INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW (2nd Edition)

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, [illegible] bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (fire and marine) shipping, stamps and Limitations, with a [illegible] dex for each reference. Rs. 6-8-0.

3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING

Dealing with a complete explanation [illegible] accountancy methods with illustrations [illegible] regard to firms, companies banks, [illegible] offices etc., with notes on auditing of [illegible] class of enterprise. Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH.

Copies can be had from

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind & Son
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HAIR



Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR



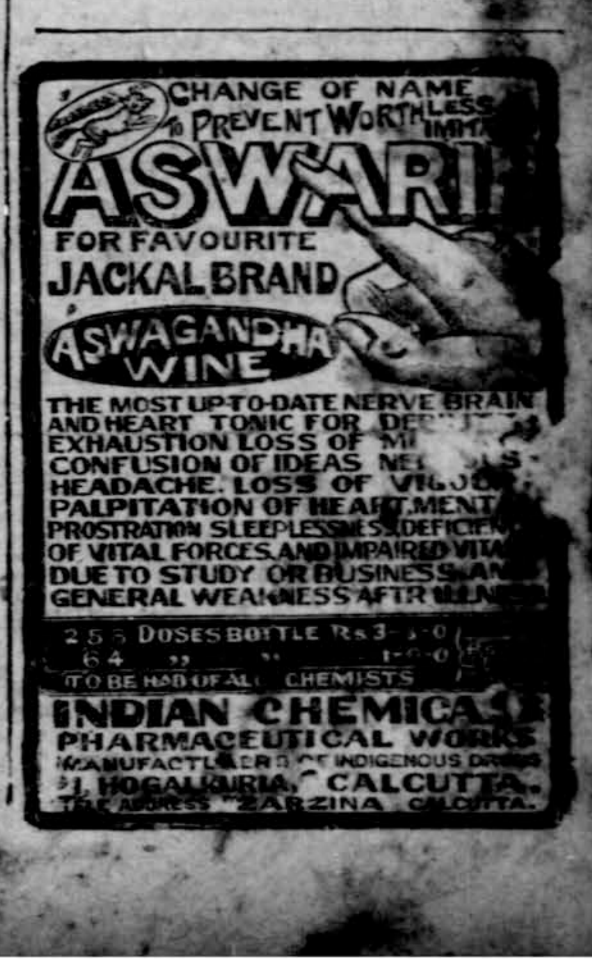
When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds [illegible] and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED.
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always received. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.
S. MAHADEO & SON
88-90, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.



FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

A-2

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar.

[India.]

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED.,

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 12 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Coronation Bombay.

LAMPS.



THE LARGEST VARIETY IN IN IA

Special Line:—

STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.

Complete Household Requisites.

Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware.

Electric Lamps and Fittings.

KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.

Specially invented for the WINTER.

S. Bannister & Co., Ld.

The Lamp Warehouse:

43 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2880. Telegrams: "DALADIN," Bombay

KASHIHA—HAIR DYE.



This specific turns grey hair to a raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

KHAKISHAH.

Address:—
Dongri Bazar, Post No. 8, BOMBAY.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN GLASS SYRINGES exchanged for 5th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

B. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

ARTISTIC WORK ON EXHIBITION,

The best works of Art, done by the members of the Art Society of India, were put on the gallery at the Society's Hall at Girgaum on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon. Principal of the Bombay Art School, paid a visit there.

The most attracting among the works exhibited, were an oil paint of Ravana and Jatayu, drawn by Mr. Mali, an evening scene of the Back Bay from Chowpatty in water colour, done by Mr. Haldankar, an oil paint of a Kabul lady, done by Mr. Malhadkar, the bird's eye-view of the Malabar Hill, in water colour and a leather embossment of Swami Vivekanand by Mr. Karandikar, busts of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Krishnarao Bhai and Mr. Phadke, prepared by Mr. V. V. Wagh, Master S. G. Mahtre and Mr. Talim respectively.

A large number of members of the Society was present on the occasion to receive the visitor who expressed his greatest admiration and satisfaction for some of the works which were on exhibition. He said he was ready to render the Society any help, that lay in his power and opined that by the unity of all the professional artists Indian Fine Art would prosper immensely.

HARDSHIPS OF PASSPORT SYSTEM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give a short space to the following few lines in the columns of you esteemed paper and oblidge?

It was under the pretext of the Great War that many of the impositions restricting th freedom of the public in many departments life have been ordinanced and very few of them have been allowed to disappear eve though the War has long since been over. Th Passport system shares the same fate. That system was inaugurated during the War. Whether this system existed or exits for the benefit of the general public is a problem that remains to be solved. But so far is certain that hardships and inconveniences, that arise in passing through the ordeals of official ceremonies and pomps in getting a Passport, are awefully great. Many travellers, and amon them specially women and the poor, coming from the remotest corners of India, have to stop at Bombay for the Passport and to waste their time and money. There the delay so terrible as to tire their patience. Sometimes they have to loose the good company an the conveniences of travel.

The hardships are augmented if a travelle be the subject of a Native State. He has to get a certificate of nationality and in so doin he has to present himself before a Superintendent of Police, who, sometimes, in the pride of his office and importance, takes two or three days for personal identification. Then what to say of the hardships of women! Officers often forget that they are for the people and not the people for them.

I pray the authorities in charge on behalf of the public to recommend the abolition of this passport system as the War is over. If the authorities who seem to know the interest of the public better than the public themselves do not see yet their way to abolish they should re-organise the system in such a way as afford full facilities to the travellers in getting the passport and thereby to save their time and money in cities like Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

AMBASHANKER K. BHATT.

Aden camp (Arabia) 16th Feb. 1920.

"REFORMS IN KATHIAWAR."

Nearly 100 leading Kathiawaries residing in Bombay met informally at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall last evening to receive the deputation of the Kathiawar Hitvarrdhak Sabha of Rajkot. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thakersi was voted to the chair. Mr. Hansraj welcomed the deputation in Bombay and expessed the satisfaction of all interested in the welfare of Kathiawar at the commendable way in which the leaders of Rajkot had undertaken not a very easy or pleasant task. He assured the deputation of all sympathy and help from Bombay and called upon Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-Law, the chairman of the deputation, to address the gathering.

Mr. Shukla, explained the mission, which had brought himself and others to Bombay. They, in Kathiawar, thought that the time had come when those who had the wellfare of their brethren at heart should take definite steps to voice public opinion Kathiawar and to work for the subjects of the States seeking their legitimate share in the administration. They meant along constitutional lines for the introduction of reforms in the States in the new age that was coming. They had started the work in Kathiawar and counted upon the active sympathy and help of all persons interested in Kathiawar residing in Bombay and elsewhere in British India.

Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabhai spoke in feeling terms about the sufferings of the ra in Kathiawar and the evils of the present system obtaining in the State's administration. He spoke about the need for reform and counted for the help of Bombay:

On the motion of Mr. V. P. Vaidya an influential committee was then formed to call a public meeting in the matter at an early date. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr Mavji Govindji Sheth to the members of the deputation and to the chair.

Reliance Stationery Stores

will supply you Account Books, Fountain Pens of all sorts, Press Copy Books and

Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.

88/90, Parsi Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY.

Inquiries Solicited.

BUGGA AND RUTTONCHAND.

AMRITSAR'S APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 27.

To secure clemency for men under capital sentence in the Amritsar Riot Case, an influential movement has been started here. Telegrams have been despatched to H. E. the Viceroy and the Lieut.-Governor as follows:—

"We, the residents of Amritsar, respectfully request his Excellency the Viceroy to kindly extend the Royal clemency to Bugga, Rattan and three others now under capital sentence. The whole town will gratefully appreciate this generous action."

The telegram has been signed by Dholandas Mohamed Sharif, Hon. Magistrates, Balmokand Bhatia, vakil, Gholam Yasin, barrister, Jagatram Dayasingh, Dunichand, Municipal Commissioner, Dunichand, M.A., Dunichand Nagpal, vakils, Nihalsingh, barrister, Seth Bankers, Sukhdayal Badridas, Seth Bankers and Dr. Satyapal.

A second telegram has followed with the signatures of Rai Bahadur Gopaldas Bhandari, Advocate and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Council, and Lala Lachhmnarain, Municipal Councillor, Lala Tilokchand, Hon. Magistrate, Mr. Girdharilal Maheshwary, barrister, and Dr. Balwantsingh, assuring his Honour and his Excellency that the release of the accused will not produce untoward results. A representation signed by four thousand citizens, including a large number of income-tax payers and influential persons of all positions and communities, has been submitted to his Honour as the first instalment along with a petition by the relatives of the accused.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Bar.-at-Law placed on special duty under the Home Department.

Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., Calcutta High Court is granted furlough from the 3rd March to the 2nd September.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O. B. Memanus is appointed probationer in Imperial Customs.

Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., officiates as Assistant Collector in Customs.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. W. Thomson, Presidency Chaplain, Bengal is granted one years furlough.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. F. M. Howlett is appointed Forest Zoologist Dehra Dun.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. J. N. Taylor, Superintending Engineer, is transferred to Assam.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. B. Ward is posted as Deputy Comptroller, Assam vice Mr. C. F. Cowie granted one years leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL

The Hon. Mr. P. J. G. Pipon is posted as Divisional Session Judge, Peshawar.

Mr. W. D. Barton is placed on special duty Mysore.

Captain D. M. Fraser is posted to the Persian Gulf.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. R. Hoare, 21st Lancers, is appointed A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy vice Captain J. A. Denny.

Volunteer Officers decoration is conferred on Captain C. H. B. Green, Naini Tal Company.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Temporary Engineer W. W. D. Riley having deserted is removed from service.

— Don't Be Puzzled; —

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Re. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

15/3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar, P. O. CALCUTTA.

Think Imperially!

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.



Rs. 250.

Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Awarded a first Class Certificate by The South Indian Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition.

"SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA"

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORED FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES

PREPARED SCIENTIFICALLY BY

AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT N. V. STREERAMA CHARLU, Ph. D, Sc, AND AYURVEDA VAIDAY N, NARASIMHACHARIA, (Retired Sub-Registrar.)

This unparalleled and ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles, carefully tested and standardised by expert analysis and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory, and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings wont fo Spirit and Energy, Melanchelia, Rheumatism, Gout, Patalysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles. Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints and irregularities, men's and women's ills, etc. It is the most potent Panacea for diseases and a guaranteed Specific for complants arising from Impure Blood, Intemperance and snch like. It imparts New Lite and Energy, by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarua Loha and certain indigenous vegetable drugs. This can be taken also as a tonic by every one of either Sex, without any rertriction of Diet, Season or Climate. Complete directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of 60 pills, (for a complete cure). Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only. V. P. P. Extra,

APPLY TO:—**The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy,**

POST BOX NO. 151, MADRAS.

Telegraphic Address—"Kalpan" Madras.

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL"

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin stores	Hair belting
Pedistals	Packings	Pipes & fittings.

KYL-FYRE

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

BEST BY TEST—LASTS INDEFINITELY

SIMPLE, EFFICIENT AND ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

KYL-FYRE can be used anywhere.

Over 2.00,000 shops, building and factories are now supplied with them

OVER 20,00,000 NOW IN USE

Sole Agents for

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

J. A. BEGBIE & CO.

COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:—N. C. SHROFF & Co.

B. A. A. Co. CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

When the slightest exertion fatigues you

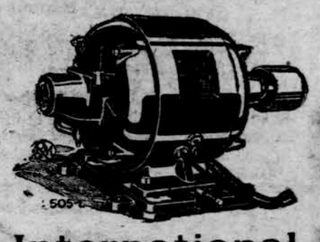
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.



Horlick's Malted Milk

Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.

would be sent on application

THE

International Engineering Co.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 3825.

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No More Risks of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I fouced these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)

85 Beehoe Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

Literature and Art.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

IMPRESSIONS OF IRELAND.

Irish Impressions, by G. K. Chesterton. Published by W. Collins, Sons & Co., Ltd., London.

Mr. Chesterton's literary feats are as puzzling as they are entertaining. He is nothing if not lively, and he is so uniformly lively that one sometimes wishes he would try a little bit of dull writing just for the sake of variety. He must at every step fall into epigrams and paradoxes. Otherwise he will perhaps forget his own personality. It is, therefore, difficult to say when he is serious, to what extent he is serious, and when he is joking. He is fond of choosing small incidents as pegs for hanging large and serious propositions, and he says grave things with the air of a person who does not admit their gravity. He asserts that very few persons in England know the real Ireland and when the Irish speak of Home Rule they mean one thing while the Briton understands something entirely different.

What is the Irish Home Ruler? Is he a democrat or a socialist? A few small incidents answer the question. Mr. Chesterton walked along a road. On one side he saw that the harvest was gathered in neatly and safely, while on the other side it was rotting in the rain. The small plots on the one side were cultivated by peasant proprietors. The large estate on the other side was worked with the help of labourers and there were strikes and labour troubles. It is believed that the peasant owner may perhaps become a democrat, but not a socialist. Writers on Poland and other European States have expressed the same belief. As industrialism spreads, socialism also spreads, and inasmuch as no social barriers can be erected between the peasant owner and the agricultural or factory labourer, the influence of new ideas tends to pervade the whole society. The Irish farmer resembles his Indian brother in several respects. Mr. Chesterton says, for example, that he is fond of bargaining, though he hates cheating.

Is nationalistic Ireland democratic? Mr. Chesterton answers by referring to certain incidents. A newspaper doubted if there ever was treason without a Campbell being at the bottom of it. Similarly each family is rightly or wrongly credited with certain characteristics and the family name has some influence on a man's career. Those who bear the same name have a sympathy with one another, and wealth or poverty is a secondary consideration. This at any rate is Mr. Chesterton's impression. It is argued that in a country where the family sentiment is so strong, the Government can be neither an aristocracy or a democracy, as the words are understood in England. Family sentiment, like the caste sentiment, exists in India. But it does not appear to have shown itself openly in politics. Even in Ireland, with all the vividness which Mr. Chesterton has given to the feeling, it is perhaps working secretly, as caste or religious prejudices are said to work in India.

Who is responsible for the strained relations between England and Ireland? Mr. Chesterton answers that apart from past history, mistakes are committed on both sides at the present moment. He expected to see the Emerald Isle green, but his first impression was that it was positively brown. Soldiers in khaki were in evidence everywhere. Children in a school wore green rosettes and this is said to have led to a quarrel between the Naionalists and the Unionists. At a musical festival in a village the Nationalists were expected to make political speeches, and a military aeroplane is said to have hovered in the neighbourhood dropping fireworks so as to frighten the women and children who were coming to the meeting. Incidents like these are included among the mistakes committed by England in Ireland. The ways of the protectors of peace are more or less the same everywhere. We had at one time quarrels over the wearing of national badges, but frightfulness caused by aeroplanes was witnessed once in the Punjab.

Mr. Chesterton is himself an Englishman in favour of granting Home Rule to Ireland. He thinks that the Irish are also to blame for carrying their nationalism to extreme lengths. They attempt to revive the old Irish language, not because the modern Irish understand it, but because the English do not. The cult of the Celt is intended to show that the nations on two sides of St. George's Channel, which may some day be called after the Irish Saint, are so radically different that they cannot possibly have a common Government. Mr. Chesterton thinks that this deliberate attempt to widen the gulf between the nations is a mistake, but he acknowledges that it would be folly to ignore the sentiment, and his remarks on the subject will bear quotation: "Not only is patriotism a part of practical politics, but it is more practical than politics. To neglect it and ask only for grievances is like counting the clouds and forgetting the climate. It will be found that the denial of nationality is much more of a daily nuisance than the denial of votes or the denial of justice."

HISTORY.

"Hindu India from Original Sources": by S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, Madras: Parts I and II.

"The Processes of History": by F. J. Teggart, Associate Professor of History, University of California.

Professor Aiyangar's two little books consist of extracts, each prepared by a brief introduction. The first part gives five extracts from the Vedas, five from the Brahmanas and Upanishads, two from the Mahabharata, five from Jain and Buddha sources, seven from Pargiter's standard "Dynasties of the Kali Age" (which is itself extracts from the Puranas, most carefully sifted and arranged and the last grain of historical fact garnered out of them), five from Hellenic sources, one from the Mahavanisa of Ceylon, one from the Rajatarangeni of Kasmir, three from the Chinese travellers Fa-Hien and Yurvanchevang, and the remaining nine from inscriptions, edicts, and grants. The author has aimed at illustrating the historical growth of Hindu thought and culture as well as merely the political side of Hindu history.

In the second part we begin with Harshavardhana, the Emperor of Northern India for about 40 years, in the first half of the seventh century, and the contemporary of Pulikesin, the great Chalukya, and Narasimha the Pallava Emperor of the South. Buhler's summary of Bilhana's account of Vikramanka, the Chalukya Emperor who ruled all India between the Vindhyas and the Krishna at the end of the eleventh century, and Abdur Razak's description of the city of Vijayanagar as it was in the fifteenth century, and his detailed comparison of its fortifications with that of Herat, much to the disadvantage of the latter, are also fascinating. Why has the author not given us more such extracts? If Chinese and Moslem witnesses are not "untouchable," several more equally fascinating chapters could have been added: Moslem accounts of Warangal and of its throne of gems which probably was the model that the Grand Moghul had in mind when he surpassed it by his Peacock Throne; Marco Polo and other European travellers could have been laid under contribution and the author would have enriched his volume by doing so. In the rest of the extracts, the Southern Kings from Pulikesin the II (seventh century) to the last representative of the Vijayanagara dynasty (seventeenth century) take up the bulk of the space. And this is as it should be. Indian Histories of the ordinary type neglect South India but *Hindu* India survived several centuries in the South after the tide of Muhammadan invasions had submerged it in the North. And Taimur's devastation at the end of the fourteenth century was followed in the North by a century and a quarter of utter chaos and anarchy. South India was the richer India and the more populous India, besides being the only remaining home of pure Hindu culture during three centuries from about the middle of the thirteenth to the middle of the sixteenth. The author promises to follow up these two parts by a "companion reading book giving a bird's eye-view the whole history of Hindu India," and it is to be hoped that it will present amongst other usual topics a careful statement of the above view as to the right perspective for the middle ages of our history, by a competent southern scholar like the author Messrs. Cooper are the publishers of these two parts, and this Bombay firm deserve to be commended for its enterprise in bringing out such out of the way books and for their neat get up.

The third book on the list is of a different type altogether. The study of history is so backward in India that many of our best scholars and writers would refuse to consider it as a contribution to historical literature at all. Only those of us who have advanced from political history to a history of culture and thence again to a comparative study of the origins and developments of culture in its various centres, would welcome it even at the first glance. And for these it is indeed a thought provoking contribution. Perhaps the best method of bringing it to the notice of its proper circle of readers would be briefly to indicate the principal problems it takes up and their solutions.

Why do primitive peoples migrate? The usual answer overpopulation—is a credulous generalisation from the observed facts of Greek, Roman, and modern colonisation. In these advanced communities there is now and then rapid multiplication and colonisation and expansion as a more or less conscious policy is the natural outcome. But in the remote past at the dawn of history is any overpopulation likely? Even in historical times do we not find all over the world various widespread customs of direct or indirect infanticide? Mobility and the psychological readiness to try fresh woods and pastures new or in one word enterprise, are other difficulties, for, of course, primitive man was hopelessly deficient in both. His accustomed hereditary haunts were his entire world: he was kept closely confined within it by mortal terror of all that lay beyond. How then did he migrate? Necessity drove him, to it, the grim necessity of hunger. But, says our author, not the hunger born of overpopulation, but the hunger resulting from a change of climate making nature in his haunts more niggardly than he and his forefathers had been accustomed to. And the steppes of Central Asia north of the mountain girdle have been perpetually subject to these sharp alternations of climate and fertility. These regions, besides, abound in the horse and the camel so that the means of travel (and also of food and water at the uttermost pinch) were ready to his hand for the primitive man almost from the first.

The next problem dealt with is—when and where and how does a state emerge? What is the origin of political organisation and what is its primary form? Prof. Teggart answers—

(1) The Europocentric tradition in history, either ignoring the history of regions outside Europe, or attaching undue weight to European records and experiences is not only misleading but positively error-begetting. Europe, India, and south-eastern Asia are the three peninsulas of Eurasia, and African cases should also be taken fully into consideration. Or as he puts it in another part of his argument and from a different standpoint, "The minimal unit of history is not a series of empires, following each other in time, from the plain of Shinar to the British Isles, but the continental mass of the Older World taken as a whole, and throughout the time occupied by the generations of men."

(2) And on an unbiassed examination of the whole of the record it appears that a state forms itself first of all in a small area which is a terminous of a route of travel, or a meeting point of more than one such route, and hence a point of pressure where no people can long maintain their footing unless they prove themselves the stronger in an incessant war against all comers.

(3) Hence, finally, not only do war and the state—an organisation for occupancy and a policy to maintain it emerge together, but as a state lives and flourishes, it advances to strategic points all round on the various avenues of approach, from which it can best defend itself against all rivals.

This view taken by itself might appear crude but that is because it suffers here from undue condensation. As the author expounds and develops it with a wealth of illustration which is itself the major part of the argument, one sees clearly how the recent study of insistence upon the geographical factor in history, as presented by Mackinder and others, is going before long to reconstruct the foundations of politics as well as history.

This review is already too long, but the author's view of one more fundamental problem must be touched upon, however briefly.

What is culture? How does a new culture-type emerge? Circumstances bring about a clash between one culture-type and another, and when this shock is profound enough and persists, the critical faculty is released, the individual is emancipated from the "cake of custom and tradition" which held his ancestors along the ancient ways, independent thought confident in its own mission begins to flow, and divers materials are transferred into an idea-system which though derived from the old is yet a new istorical birth, advancing from a few nuclear points of clarity to a consistent reinterpretation of the entire world of human experience.

B. K. T.

SHANTI
HAIR REGD BRAIN.
This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.
Again this is unique in its Trade Mark.
Purchasers are requested to examine the above mark on the table while purchasing
Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra
Wanted Agents everywhere.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
Odma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain for quick relief - it may quick
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.
155 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

Cloth and Flannel Suit and Dress French Cleaning a Speciality.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY



Expectant and Nursing Mothers
find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.
Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm
Glaxo
is in continuous use by
Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain
If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" C/o S. F. Colah & Co. 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SLATER'S V.O. The Best Peg Whisky.
TRY IT TO-NIGHT.

EVERYBODY NEEDS IT
GENUINE RELIABLE
Makaradhwaj
The SPARKLING GEM of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoea
ALWAYS EFFECTIVE AND SAFE EVEN WHEN REPEATED WITHOUT MEDICAL ADVICE
Invaluable in A to Z of Diseases. It acts where all others fail.
Refuse substitutes and insist on having "KALPATARU" quality, which means
— GENUINE, GOOD, and TRUE —

	Price per Tola Rs	24-0	.. 7 Doses Re.	1-0
Same Sadgunavalijarita ..	Do.	do. „	32-0	.. 7 „ „	1-8
„ Sidha..	Do.	do. „	50-0	.. 7 „ „	2-0

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works, & Stores
373/5, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.
Telegrams :—"KALPATARU."

CASTILLON
The Finest and the most Popular
BRANDY.
Genuine French Cognac unequalled in quality, flavour and excellence.
Sold by all dealers.
Sole Agents :—
NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS.
22-24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU IN INDIA ARE YOU
then by means of the renowned Bhargava's
HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt
You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Blood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the
CLIMATE of INDIA
Health of India is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.
Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
„ „ 1 „ 100 „
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from :
The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS
OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
well polished and coloured
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds x 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece.
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace and borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs. 30 per Saree
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.



DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
Restores
The weak and rickety
CHILDREN
K. T. DONGRE & Co.
Girgaon, BOMBAY.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.
We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.
Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.
Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,
Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE
Branch Office :—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address :—"Chawlas, Lahore."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

JUST ARRIVED

ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size.

ALL BRITISH

HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, NagdeviStreet, BOMBAY.
TELEG. "NAILS" TELE. 4432.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA



are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc,
IS
AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

Send your Enquiry
for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR GAME



CRICKET
FOOTBALL
TENNIS
GOLF
POLO
HOCKEY
BADMINTON
FISHING TACKLE

To
M. Noorbhoy,
Opp. Edward's Theatre,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.



The **Warrior**

The Warrior
must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the money you pay for it.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
G. B. 816

The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the Market. Rs. 5/8.

Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
KINGS BUILDING,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

Keshavkant Hair-Oil
Free from White Oil.



The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

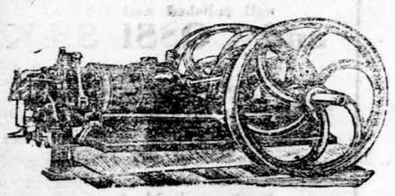
TRIAL SOLICITED.

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE
KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,
147, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packet contain PRESENT TICKETS.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Low Consumption
Really Reliable
High Efficiency



THE LATEST IMPROVED TYPE

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

P. G. MASKER & Co.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street, Bombay

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor

CHOTANI

Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock
OF
Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens,

Best English Leather Belting by Geo, Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road
Telephone No. 622. **BOMBAY.** Tel. Address SHAIKHALLI.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS



MANUFACTURED ON
English style by Double Seamed

Specialist in making jointless tins for Powder and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Doffing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Merchant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—
SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI.
Factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

STANDARD MOTOR SERVICE.
NASIK CITY.
Agents:
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILE SPECIALISTS
Head office:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.
Branch office:—NASIK CITY.
Telephone No. 4491.
Telegrams:
Demand—Bombay.
" Nasik.

MALABAR TEAK
FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" × 6" to 12" × 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.
SITARAM LAXMAN & SON.
Godown:—Tank-Burder, Byculla.
BOMBAY.
Office:—Bank Street, Fort. Phone No.—4231.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE
Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.
Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.
Insist on having ROSE'S.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon.
Telephone 2627.

With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 197
TRIPATHI & Co's DIARIES FOR 1920.
ONE DAY TO A PAGE.

Royal Diary:	(8" × 5") Strong Red Cloth	Rs. 2 0
Commercial Diary	(5" × 3½") Gilt edges and Pencil	„ 1 8
Pocket Diary	(4" × 3") Gilt edges and Pencil	„ 1 0
Lawyer's Diary	(7" × 4") cloth, with Pencil) (with corresponding Hindu dates: containing very useful information for Lawyers)	„ 1 4

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.
Booksellers, BOMBAY 2.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syn Ambrose Brelvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Modowa Street, Fort, Bombay.